

The
National

ool rower

NWGA Convention Highlights

1959 Platform and Program

Spectacular Lamb Buffet

Stimulating Pendleton Tour





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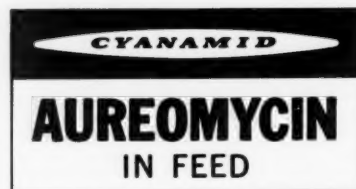
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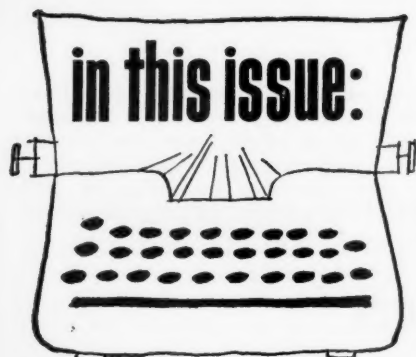
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The February NATIONAL WOOL GROWER is set up for the benefit of those who were not fortunate enough to be at the 94th convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Portland, Oregon, January 26-29, 1959.

PLATFORM AND PROGRAM:

The NWGA, through formal resolution, has requested the discontinuance of Federal Lamb grading. Opposition to the Treasury Department's proposal to discontinue countervailing duties on imports of wool top from Uruguay was also expressed by convention action. Lamb imports, wilderness bills and many other important industry problems were also given attention. For complete report see the 1959 Platform and Program, page 7.

SPEAKERS:

Much of the background for convention action is contained in Mr. Clyde's presidential report, page 16.

The financial position of the National Wool Growers Association as presented to Association members by Executive Secretary Marsh is commended to your attention. Page 18.

Mrs. Rudie Mick's two-year term as president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association has been a

most active and successful one. Her report to the convention appears on page 52.

(Addresses of other prominent convention speakers will appear in later issues.)

LAMB BUFFET:

The much heralded lamb buffet put on by Chefs de Cuisine Society of Oregon measured up to and probably exceeded all expectations. Page 19.

PENDLETON TOURS:

"A most exciting and valuable experience" — was the general

comment about the tours provided by the Pendleton Woolen Mills through their vertical mill operation which turns the raw wool into finished garments. Page 20.

STATE CONVENTIONS:

The conventions of Utah and Oregon complete the cycle of annual meetings for State Associations affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association.

Action taken by these groups and brief reports of their programs appear on page 24.

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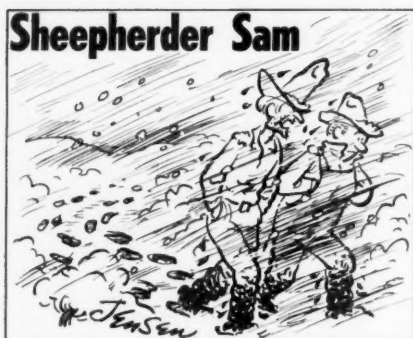
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THE COVER:

The festive-looking picture on this month's cover was snapped at the start of the colossal lamb buffet at the 94th National Wool Growers convention at Portland. The chefs, each carrying a flaming skewer of shish kebabs, marched into the room, where guests were waiting, as a sign that dinner was ready to be served. The NWGA was honored to have Oregon's Governor and first lady, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hatfield, in attendance at the buffet. They are in the right foreground of the cover picture.

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The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER
is the official publication of the
National Wool Growers Association

February 1959

Volume XLIX—Number 2

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH
TELEPHONE EMPIRE 3-4483

IRENE YOUNG, EDITOR

JACK DeMANN, ASSISTANT EDITOR
AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1918, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

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WOOL

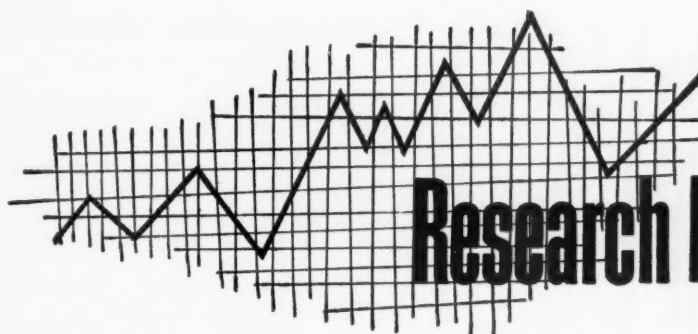
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Research News

The growth-stimulating effect of antibiotics in animal feeds doesn't seem to be wearing off, but that could happen in the future, according to University of Wisconsin nutritionists.

The problem has developed in medicine. Continued use of certain antibiotic drugs in medicine has somehow brought a change in the microorganisms the drugs work against.

Theoretically, the same thing could happen with antibiotics which are mixed with animal feeds in diets which are likely to be short of certain vitamins.

However, aureomycin and penicillin, the drugs most commonly used for this purpose, were found to still have essentially the same power to increase laboratory animal growth when they were tested last year, as they had when first tested seven years ago. The most recent Wisconsin tests were handled by C. A. Baumann, J. E. Braham and H. R. Bird.

Russian wildrye-alfalfa produced less hay than other combinations but supported more lambs per acre during tests conducted at the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station.

The tests also revealed that the Russian wildrye-alfalfa combination had the highest crude-protein content of any of the seeded grasses in fall samplings.

During the tests, lambs gained best on pubescent wheatgrass-alfalfa; made second-best gains on intermediate wheatgrass-alfalfa, and third-best on the Russian wildrye-alfalfa. However, during the driest year, 1954, lambs on Russian wildrye-alfalfa made the best gains.

Lambs on seeded pastures consistently outgained lambs on native pasture during the test.

Additional information on experiment results may be secured from Wyoming Experiment Station Bulletin 359, "Dual-Purpose Pastures for the Shortgrass Plains."

Application of nitrogen fertilizer to old established irrigated pastures increased the yield of digestible nutrients per acre more than three times in re-

cent tests conducted at the Montana Experiment Station.

When fertilized with 800 pounds of nitrogen, the yield per acre was $5\frac{1}{4}$ tons of dry matter or about 6,600 pounds of total digestible nutrients. By comparison, unfertilized pasture yielded about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of dry matter or 1,700 pounds of TDN per acre.

However, it was found that an application of 400 pounds of nitrogen was the most economical rate of application, even though the yield of dry matter and TDN was a little less than for the heavier application. It was also found that the application of 400 pounds of nitrogen in two units—200 pounds in April and 200 pounds in July—was more efficient than applying the fertilizer all at one time.

The grasses in the pasture used for the experiments were mainly Kentucky bluegrass and orchardgrass.

Mountain meadow research in Colorado shows that proper combination of practices, including the time of harvesting, use of irrigation water and fertilization has these potential advantages for beef cattle producers:

It produces market-weight beef animals faster, reduces forage intake per pound of beef produced, takes less water to produce a pound of forage, increases the yield of harvested forage per acre and increases the crude protein content of forage.

More specifically, research showed that only 520 days were required to produce 1,000-pound beef animals with the experimental practices, compared to 1,260 days under ordinary ranching conditions.

Total forage intake per beef animal in the tests was only 13,300 pounds, while for usual practices total forage intake was 20,300 pounds.

Under test practices, only 135 gallons of water were required to produce a pound of hay, and 1,625 gallons to produce a pound of beef, while ordinary practices required 2,000 gallons for a pound of hay and 26,000 gallons for a pound of beef.

The experiments were conducted

jointly by the USDA Agricultural Research Service and the Colorado Experiment Station at Grand Junction.

The conversion of brushy range to grassland through controlled burning offers enormous potential for increasing livestock forage.

That's the opinion of researchers at the University of California's Hopland Field Station, where experiments on rangeland conversion have been going on since 1951.

In one test area, forage increased five times the first season after burning, and 12 times the second season. Field station officials add that burning is the cheapest way to get rid of range brush.

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the CUTTING CHUTE

USDA reports surplus farm product disposal continues at "high rate"

Disposal of surplus farm products from Commodity Credit Corp. stocks continued at a high rate during 1958, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Commodities costing almost \$3½ billion moved into consumption during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1958. In addition, products costing \$748 million were disposed of during the four-month period of July 1 to October 31, 1958, bringing the 16-month total to \$4,206,000,000.

Among the commodities moved during the period were upland cotton, valued at nearly \$1½ billion; corn and other feed grains, worth \$856 million; wheat and wheat flour, costing \$683 million, and dairy products valued at \$519 million.

It was pointed out, however, that despite the high rate of disposal, inventories remained at high levels—actually increasing by some \$204 million.

Meat Board booklet wins acclaim

The National Live Stock and Meat Board's new booklet, "You Can Reduce," is being enthusiastically received by nutritionists, physicians and laymen across the country.

The attractive, 32-page publication has been reviewed by the American Medical Association's Council on Food and Nutrition. The council found the contents of the booklet to be consistent with authoritative medical opinion.

Doggett named agricultural attache to Belgium

Howard J. Doggett, who recently resigned as director of the Soil Bank Division of the Commodity Stabilization Service, has been appointed agricultural attache at Brussels, Belgium. He succeeds John I. Kross who joined the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service at Washington, D. C.

Washington State College offers "Stockmen's Handbook"

Washington State College recently announced the publication of its "Stockmen's Handbook."

The Handbook, composed of all the lectures given by distinguished guest professors at WSC's annual Stockmen's Short Course, is available at \$5 per copy.

The book contains latest information on such topics as breeding, feeds and feeding, pastures and ranges, production and management, buildings and equipment, diseases and parasites and their control, marketing outlooks, carcass quality, meats, financing livestock operations, integration and agribusiness, farm life in a changing world and other general subjects.

Orders may be placed with Dr. M. E. Ensminger, Chairman, Department of Animal Science, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.

NLS&MB schedules displays at key fairs, livestock and food shows

Educational meat exhibits have been or will be displayed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board at more than 73 major livestock expositions, fairs and food shows during the 1958-59 fall and winter season.

At 15 of the events, refrigerated exhibits show 70 cuts of beef, pork and lamb, plus a special display of 30 kinds of sausages, bolognas and ready-to-serve meats.

Included in the exhibits are colorful, eye-catching displays providing information on meat identification, meat for senior citizens, the over-all nutritive value of meat, variety in meat selection, outdoor meat cookery, meat for breakfast, meat snacks, meat carving and meat cutting methods.

Crew named president of Ogden, Idaho Stockyards companies

W. C. Crew, president of the Denver Union Stock Yard Company, has been elected president of the Ogden and Idaho Stockyards companies. He succeeds L. M. Pexton, who retired January 1, 1959.

Mr. Crew also replaces Mr. Pexton as chairman of the board of the Denver company. Prior to his election, Mr. Crew had been vice president of the Ogden and Idaho companies.

C. Rowland Knowles was re-elected vice president of the Ogden and Idaho companies. Charles B. Jennings, assistant general manager of the Denver company, was given another vice president's post in the Ogden and Idaho firms.

The National Wool Grower

Ralston opens fellowships to Alaska

The Ralston Purina Research Fellowships for 1959-60 will be open to students at the University of Alaska, as well as to students of land grant colleges throughout the United States and three agricultural colleges in Canada.

Under the program, 10 outstanding agricultural college students will be able to do graduate work. Awards will be made in the fields of nutrition and physiology research as applied to dairy, poultry and animal husbandry, and for research in transmissible diseases of livestock and poultry.

Application blanks and rules of the annual program have been distributed to those institutions which are eligible to compete. They may also be obtained by writing the Ralston Purina Research Awards Committee, c/o Mr. J. D. Sykes, Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis 2, Missouri.

USDA names doctor to head new National Animal Disease Lab

Dr. William A. Hagan, Ithaca, New York, has been named director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's new National Animal Disease Laboratory, now under construction at Ames, Iowa.

The appointment was announced early in January by Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator of USDA's Agricultural Research Service. Dr. Shaw said Dr. Hagan is "an internationally recognized scientist, educator and administrator, uniquely fitted to foster the close Federal-State cooperation that will make the laboratory a key unit in our Nation's veterinary medical research and regulatory efforts."

U. S. wool growers invited to enter fleeces in Australian wool show

United States wool growers are invited to enter fleeces in the International Wool Competition at Sydney, Australia, May 27 to 30, 1959.

The big international wool event is being jointly planned by the New South Wales Sheepbreeders' Association and the Australian Wool Bureau, in conjunction with the Diamond Jubilee Sydney Sheep Show.

It is anticipated that the fleeces will be judged in fine, medium and strong wool categories, with ram, wether and ewe divisions. There will also be one class open to any type of wool, including mohair and angora. This class will be judged on the commercial value of the wool.

Further information may be secured from the New South Wales Sheepbreeders' Association, Endeavour House, 33 Macquarid Place, Sydney, Australia.

New BLM film tells conservation story on nation's public domain

"Our Public Lands," a 28-minute, sound and color film, showing conservation and development programs of the Bureau of Land Management on the Nation's public domain lands, is available for public distribution, the Department of the Interior announced recently.

The 16 mm film emphasizes the important role of public lands in the past, present, and future development of the country's land and resource base. It traces the history of public domain by showing how the Nation grew.

The movie's story covers BLM resource and conservation programs all the way from off-shore mineral leasing in the Gulf of Mexico, through surveying by helicopter and desert land development in the Southwest, to forest management in western Oregon and fire protection and resource development programs in Alaska.

Schools, colleges, conservation organizations, and other interested groups may arrange free-of-charge loan of the film or obtain additional information by writing the Director, Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

USDA buys 1 1/4 million pounds of pork for use in school lunch program

The purchase of 1,310,000 pounds of frozen ground pork was reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during January. Additional offers of pork were also requested.

The pork is being purchased for use by schools participating in the National School Lunch Program, the Department said.

Prices paid for the pork ranged from 39.94 to 46.99 cents a pound. Some \$600,000 of funds transferred by Congress from Section 32 for use under the National School Lunch Act were expended for the purchase. The pork will be delivered during the first part of February.

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Shown talking policy at the recent 94th annual National Wool Growers Association convention at Portland, Oregon, are outgoing NWGA president, Don Clyde, left, of Heber City, Utah, and new president, Harold Josendal of Casper, Wyoming. Both Mr. Clyde and Mr. Josendal were appointed as National Wool Growers Association delegates to the American Sheep Producers Council.



New NWGA officers are, from left to right, Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colorado, vice president; W. Hugh Baber, Chico, California, vice president; Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming, president; George K. Hislop, Yakima, Washington, vice president, and David Little, Emmett, Idaho, vice president. Vice President Penrose Metcalfe, San Angelo, Texas, and Executive Secretary-Treasurer Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah, were not present when this picture was taken.

Josendal Accepts NWGA Reins

UNANIMOUSLY elected as president of the National Wool Growers Association at the group's 94th convention at Portland, January 29, 1959, was Harold Josendal of Casper, Wyoming. Mr. Josendal comes to the presidency with an extensive background in sheep husbandry and organization work.

A graduate of the University of Wyoming, College of Agriculture, Mr. Josendal entered the sheep business in partnership with his father in 1931. He now runs about 3,000 breeding ewes in an area southwest of Casper. It is a strictly range operation producing feeder lambs.

President Josendal has served as a member of the Wyoming Legislature from 1941 to 1947; as president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association from 1949 to 1954, and as vice president of the Wyoming Taxpayers Association in 1954.

He has been a director of the American Sheep Producers Council since 1955. His expressions give evidence of a firm conviction that promotion and advertising are essential to a profitable sheep industry.

As a vice president of the National Wool Growers Association since 1955, Mr. Josendal has followed closely the problems which have confronted not only the organization but the sheep industry as a whole.

In accepting the position of NWGA president, Mr. Josendal said:

"I want to thank you for the confidence you have shown in me and express to you that I accept this office in all humility. I realize that it is only through the joint effort of all members

of this organization that we can succeed in the tasks that lie before us.

"As we look at the year ahead, we can see that this organization will have a great deal to do—with our market for both wool and lamb at a low point. In addition, of course, we have that task which Don Clyde mentioned of the referendum on Section 708 as one of our major projects for the coming year. We feel that it is most important that this organization should see that every grower in the United States knows what the American Sheep Producers Council

is doing, what it has done, and that the growers get out and vote, and that the vote be based on an understanding of the program.

"I want to commend Don Clyde for the excellent cooperation and unity which he achieved in the entire wool industry during the past year in getting the Wool Act passed. It is our hope that we can continue this unity and continue the combined efforts of the whole industry and of all the segments of that industry during the coming year.

"Thank you."

Wool Growers Elect Officers

HAROLD Josendal, Casper, Wyoming, a vice president of the National Wool Growers Association since 1955, was elevated to the presidency at the Association's 94th annual convention.

Vice presidents elected include Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colorado; Penrose B. Metcalfe, San Angelo, Texas; W. Hugh Baber, Chico, California; David Little, Emmett, Idaho and George K. Hislop, Yakima, Washington.

The new vice president is Mr. Hislop. He has been actively engaged in the sheep business since 1946 following graduation from Stanford University and service with the Army. At that time, he became a partner with his father, William Hislop, in the firm of Hislop & Son. Upon his father's death in 1953, he took over the management of the firm. Mr. Hislop has taken a very active part in sheep organization work; has served as vice president and president of the Washington Wool

Growers Association.

Executive Secretary-Treasurer Edwin E. Marsh was re-elected by the Executive Committee of the National Association with a vote of commendation.

Representatives of State associations on the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association were named by their respective associations as follows: Robert W. Lockett, Arizona; W. P. Rickard, California; L. Elton Gent, Colorado; Wilbur F. Wilson, Idaho; Dan Fulton, Montana; Stanley Ellison, Nevada; Guy L. Arbogast, Oregon; R. A. Smiley, South Dakota; Lance Sears, Texas; J. R. Broadbent, Utah; William McGregor, Washington; and J. Norman Stratton, Wyoming.

President Harold Josendal and Immediate Past President Don Clyde were selected as NWGA delegates to the America Sheep Producers Council, with President Josendal serving as NWGA's member on ASPC's Board of Directors.



The 1959 National Wool Growers Association Platform and Program

As Adopted by the 94th Annual Convention
at Portland, Oregon, January 29, 1959

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

1. Tariffs

The matter of adequate tariff protection on raw wool, wool manufactures and lamb and mutton has been of vital importance to the sheep raiser since the early years of this country. It is necessary for the very existence of our industry. For this reason we vigorously oppose any efforts to reduce or disrupt our tariff system.

This is the reason that we have always opposed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and still oppose it. We deplore its extension last year and hope that it will be allowed to expire at the end of this extension period.

Through this act the Tariff Commission has become an ineffective and unnecessary body. We again advocate that its authority should be strengthened and that its recommendations for protection of domestic industries should be transmitted directly to Congress, which body should act upon them.

We urge that the escape clause procedure be clarified so that import quotas can be readily applied.

In this direction, we strongly urge continued implementation of the Geneva Reservation with greater utilization of its potential to accord the protection so vitally needed by all segments of the American wool economy. We are still opposed to U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation and the participation of the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

We commend the Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy and its chairman, Mr. O. R. Strackbein, and the American Tariff League for their vigorous opposition to the lowering of tariffs. We request their continued activity on our behalf in connection with our historic stand on tariff matters.

2. Referendum

We believe that advertising and promotion are of the utmost importance to the survival of our industry, which is competing for the domestic market in the face of competition from foreign food and fiber, as well as other domestic meats and synthetic materials.

The American Sheep Producers Council is the only weapon at our disposal.

Every sheep producer in the United States benefits directly from its work.

We recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture that deductions in the future remain at the present level, and that the officers of this Association be directed to use every effort to insure that the next referendum relative to deductions for the American Sheep Producers Council be passed by a large margin.

3. Sheepherders

A shortage of skilled sheepherders still exists in the

western range areas of the wool industry of the United States.

The California Range Association has been designated as the official association to handle the labor supply program through importation of skilled sheepherders, because an adequate supply of domestic herders is impossible to obtain.

Under the present importation program, sheepherders are imported under contract for a period of three years under United States Immigration and Naturalization Service regulations.

The return of these contract herders to their country of origin at the completion of the three-year stay in the United States would cause hardship on the entire wool industry. It is essential to the industry that the three-year period be extended until the emergency situation has been corrected.

The National Wool Growers Association hereby endorses the program and efforts of the California Range Association with particular emphasis on obtaining an extension of the three-year contract limitation, and requests the California Range Association to take any and all necessary steps to secure this extension of time for contract sheepherders.

We further request that the National Wool Growers Association appoint a committee of interested wool industry leaders to assist the California Range Association at such time as may be necessary to achieve the purposes mentioned.

4. Mexican Labor

The administration of Public Law 78 by the U. S. Department of Labor has not been a benefit to U. S. agriculture. The program has been hampered by needless administrative directives, most of which were issued and made retroactive, and place an undue burden upon users of this labor.

In fact, the U. S. Department of Labor has actually accomplished by regulation what the U. S. Congress has repeatedly refused to do by legislation, viz., establish minimum wage rates and maximum hours for agricultural labor.

It is, therefore, requested that the Congress of the United States transfer the administration of Public Law 78 to the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, which normally administers the entry of all other aliens into the United States.

5. Taxes

We commend the National Live Stock Tax Committee for its continued work in behalf of our industry.

6. Membership

We recommend that the officers of the National Wool Growers Association make every effort to expand the Na-

tional Association to include other States not now affiliated with it. We ask that the President appoint a committee to study the matter of qualifications for membership and report to the summer meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association.

7. Research

Monies expended in research often show returns far beyond anyone's expectations. We ask that research be continued and accelerated wherever possible in the fields of meat and wool, in the breeding and feeding of sheep and in the eradication of sheep diseases. We also urge a special effort be made to increase study and research on our soil and water resources.

We commend the efforts put forth by the land-grant colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by private agencies.

We appreciate the action of Congress in providing a Wool Pilot Processing Plant at the Western Regional Laboratory.

8. Animal Disease

Because of the danger of spreading infectious diseases of livestock, we direct the officers of the National Wool Growers Association to investigate the feasibility of requesting legislation to make the interstate transportation of infected livestock a Federal offense.

9. Vibriosis

We commend the good work done in behalf of the sheep industry by the Technical Committee on Vibriosis and urge that their efforts be continued and expanded.

10. Depletion Allowances

In order to help protect the income to all owners of private lands throughout the United States, the National Wool Growers Association is opposed to any change in Federal income tax law which will reduce or eliminate the present depletion allowances from income derived from the production of petroleum, natural gas and other minerals.

11. Water Rights on Public Lands

Water is the life blood of the West. We have had long experience in developing and establishing sound water policies. We believe that Federal agencies having responsibility for water programs should abide by the letter and the spirit of State water laws and that Congress should pass legislation requiring such compliance. Water rights should be regarded as property rights.

We emphasize the urgency of acting now on the question of securing State control rather than Federal control over water rights.

12. Dues Deduction Program

We urge that all wool buyers at country points cooperate in the dues deduction program for the various State Associations affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association that operate under such a program.

We again thank those wool firms and wool dealers who have cooperated in this dues deduction program and urge their continued support.

13. Commendation

We commend the President and the Congress and officers of the National and State Wool Growers organizations for their efforts in successfully passing the extension of the National Wool Act.

We wish to express our appreciation to the officers and staff of the National Wool Growers Association for the

excellent manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Association during the past year.

We particularly commend President Don Clyde for a most efficient and productive administration. His leadership, especially in securing the extension of the National Wool Act, will long be remembered by this Association. We also commend Secretary Edwin E. Marsh for his effective work in Washington, D.C.

We also extend to the Ladies Auxiliary and especially their President, Mrs. Rudie Mick, our sincere commendation for their effective activities in promoting the use of our products, wool and lamb.

14. Commendation of Miss Irene Young

We wish to express our deep appreciation for the very efficient work and loyalty of Miss Irene Young during her 41 years of service to the National Wool Growers Association. We also wish for her much happiness in the years ahead.

15. Convention Appreciation

We greatly appreciate the fine work and enthusiasm of the local committee on arrangements for our Portland convention. We especially wish to thank the following firms and individuals for their untiring efforts to make this convention both successful and enjoyable:

Pendleton Woolen Mills
Portland Chamber of Commerce
Portland Wool Trade
Oregon State Extension Service
Oregon Wool Growers Association
Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary

Bob Albright
Leo Hahn
Jerry Herberger
Walter Holt
F. L. Ritter
R. A. Ward
W. E. Williams

We wish to thank the personnel of the Hotel Multnomah for the efficient manner in which they have handled our convention.

We appreciate the cooperation received from the press, TV, and radio stations.

16. In Memoriam

We extend condolences to the families of those members and friends of the Association who have passed on since the last convention.

WOOL

17. Countervailing Duties

We are advised of the Treasury Department's decision to rescind the countervailing duty invoked upon the importation of subsidized wool tops from Uruguay. Available trade information indicates that the subsidization of these exports to the United States, requiring countervailing action by the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, has not been eliminated.

Therefore, we urge the Secretary of the Treasury to defer any action contemplated until the American industry has had opportunity to be heard and the facts fully developed.

18. Buy American

We strongly urge that the Congress maintain the Berry Amendment to the Defense Department Appropriations Act. We direct the officers of this Association to do everything necessary to maintain the status of this section which has been in effect since 1952, and we urge all members to ask their congressional representatives to help in maintaining the use of domestic food and fiber in defense requirements.

19. Wool and Wool Top Futures Market

We recommend that the investigation undertaken by

The National Wool Grower

the Senate Committee on Agriculture & Forestry relative to the wool and wool top futures market be continued and that the conclusions of this investigation be made known to the members of the National Wool Growers Association through publication in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine.

20. Micron Tests

We recommend that all wools imported without duty or at a reduced rate be subject to micron tests to determine duty values when taken out of bond.

21. Wool Quotas

We request the Congress to be continually mindful of the domestic wool business, both growing and manufacturing, and that the Association's historic stand on adequate tariff be protected and further supplemented by quota legislation as presently needed to assure a healthy domestic wool growing and manufacturing business.

22. Commendation

We commend the American Sheep Producers Council, Wool Bureau, Woolknit Associates, Woolens & Worsteds of America, Women's Auxiliaries and private enterprises that are promoting domestic wool and lamb.

23. "Miss Wool" Committee

We request that a committee of five hereinafter named be appointed to encourage industry-wide participation in the Miss Wool of America contest and pageant, and to further formulate and approve policies necessary to complement the resolution adopted by the 1958 convention establishing the National Miss Wool program. The committee shall be composed of the President and Immediate Past President of the National Wool Growers Association, the President and Immediate Past President of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association and the Immediate Past President of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association.

24. Wool Upholstery in Automobiles

We commend all segments of the automobile industry who have made available wool upholstery in their automobiles. We request other manufacturers to adopt the same policy and make such fabrics available in all lines to purchasers of their cars.

We urge wool growers to demand wool or mohair upholstery in all cars they buy and to patronize those companies who use these products, which are of the highest quality.

LAMB

25. Lamb Grading

Experience has clearly demonstrated that Federal lamb grading has proven detrimental to efficient merchandising of lamb. It leads to production of overweight, over-fat, wastey lambs, unacceptable to the consumer and uneconomical to the grower and feeder. It has placed the packers and processors in a position where they must buy to meet grading specifications rather than for consumer demand and preference.

The National Wool Growers Association at this, its 94th annual convention, held at Portland, Oregon, January 25 to 29, 1959, respectfully urges Honorable Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, to terminate immediately Federal grading of lamb.

26. Import Restrictions

We respectfully request the Secretary of Agriculture and the U. S. Tariff Commission to make full use of all the powers they now have to limit or prohibit imports of lamb.

Due to improved methods of food preservation and methods of transportation, there is an increasing need for alertness on the part of our industry to protect ourselves from foreign importation of lamb. We ask that imports of meat conform to the same inspection and killing standards enforced on domestic producers, processors and packing plants. We further ask that any pre-packaged meats or processed meat products be inspected to conform to the rigid Food and Drug regulations of the United States. Any costs of inspections and supervisions should be borne by exporting countries.

We request that tariffs be increased and quotas established based on past imports.

We ask that a study be made looking toward a possible Tariff Commission investigation.

We oppose the inspection or grading by the United States Department of Agriculture of any meat or meat products outside the territorial limits of the United States. We also oppose any U. S. grading of frozen red meats or red meat products within the territorial limits of the U. S.

27. FTC Jurisdiction

We commend the action of the Congress of the United States in granting limited jurisdiction by the Federal Trade Commission over the retailing of meat. We recommend and feel it most important to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission to cover all sales of meat and meat products.

28. Consignment Killing

We condemn the practice of consignment killing and the shipping of lambs to the packing house on a net return basis, which has depressed the markets and resulted in loss to producers.

29. Funds for Meat Inspection

We recognize the importance of Federal meat inspection, both to the producer of livestock and the consumer of meat. We further recognize that Federal meat inspection is a service to the public and should properly be supported by public funds. We, therefore, request that adequate funds be appropriated to carry on this service effectively.

30. Assistance from Retailers

We highly commend the National Association of Food Chains, all supermarket operators and all independent retailers of lamb who, at our request, have so splendidly come to the assistance of our industry during the past two months in putting on special sales, featuring lamb in their advertising, and otherwise pushing the sales of our product.

We also commend all processors who have assisted in the movement of lamb during this period.

31. Increased Weight Range

Inasmuch as the retailers have had good success in merchandising lambs within an increased weight range, we request that they continue this policy and maintain the weight range recently established.

32. Lamb Carcass Studies

We recommend that work on lamb carcass studies be accelerated. We further recommend that the American Sheep Producers Council assist the studies in every way possible.

33. Packers Consent Decree

We request that there be modifications made in the Packers Consent Decree of 1920.

34. Permanent Lamb Committee

We recommend the appointment of a permanent lamb

committee in cooperation with the National Lamb Feeders Association to study lamb marketing practices. We also recommend that the National Livestock & Meat Board be asked to return to the National Wool Growers Association the \$15,000 being held in the special lamb fund. We further recommend that the permanent lamb committee consider the use of these funds for independent research in lamb marketing.

35. American Sheep Producers Council

We commend the American Sheep Producers Council for its work on lamb promotion.

36. Meat Board Collections

We reaffirm our sincere appreciation to all commission firms, packers, independent buyers and any other agencies who have cooperated in the collections for lamb promotion and urge that they continue to make the regular 50-cents-per-car collections for the general meat promotion work of the National Live Stock & Meat Board.

37. Commendation of Special Lamb Committee

We commend the Lamb Committee which has rendered such valuable and constructive service during the past year.

FEDERAL LANDS

38. Wilderness Legislation

During the year there have been hearings regarding the setting aside of wilderness areas. We submit there is sufficient legislation regarding wilderness areas; that the proposed legislation is a duplication in efforts and, if carried to its conclusion, would be detrimental to the interest of the people of the United States and especially the livestock industry. It is detrimental to timber growing, mining, wildlife, water development and grazing, and it becomes a definite fire hazard.

We are specifically opposed to the principles embodied in the wilderness bill.

39. Range Personnel

It is our considered opinion that the Federal agencies have in some cases delegated authority to inexperienced and under-trained rangers and range managers to determine grazing capacity.

We suggest that the Federal land agencies weigh carefully all information gathered by young and inexperienced personnel whom we feel sometimes become overzealous in their efforts to put into practice theories which do not always contribute to good range management. Actually, in many cases, conservation is retarded.

We also suggest that information and suggestions offered by older and experienced range users be given the same careful consideration—keeping in mind their success as livestock growers which is evidence of their abilities to use and manage range lands.

40. Fire Damage Emergency Fund

The extent of damage by fire on lands administered by Federal land agencies is of considerable concern to livestock operators and the general public.

Inasmuch as there are inadequate provisions for the restoration of forage and improvements on those Federal lands so damaged by fire, the National Wool Growers Association recommends that an emergency fund be set up to take care of such necessary work immediately following the occurrence of fires.

41. Acquisition of Privately Owned Land

Acquisition of privately owned land by public agencies

is still going on. Wherever it occurs it creates tax hardships upon the remaining owners.

This organization is opposed, in general, to such acquisition, and in cases where it seems essential, we ask Congress to set up a system of payments in lieu of taxes for local tax levying bodies.

42. Advisory Boards

We reiterate that there are many problems arising in grazing land administration.

We urge the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to make possible the fullest use of Advisory Boards to accomplish practical solutions on administrative grazing problems. We request the placing of greater emphasis on the importance and continued use of these Advisory Boards.

43. Range Improvement

We commend Congress for the present range improvement appropriations made to the U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management the past fiscal year. Range improvement is of vital importance to all Western States. Needs for this work are far in excess of the present financial resources of all public agencies that are concerned in this area.

The National Wool Growers Association recommends to Congress that the appropriation for Forest Service and BLM range improvement work be materially increased during the next fiscal year and that annual appropriations thereafter be increased for range improvements.

44. Poisonous and Noxious Plants

Poisonous and noxious plants have spread over much of the Western United States. These plants apparently offer strong competition for native grasses and are undesirable.

We recommend the Bureau of Land Management and the U. S. Forest Service use every available means for research to control the further spread of those plants.

45. Trail Closures

We are strongly opposed to the closure of any established or customary stock driveway by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Indian Service, or any other agency dealing with public domain. The ever-narrowing margin of profit in the livestock business makes trucking or shipping from one range to another prohibitive.

46. Homestead, Desert Entries and Land Exchanges

We urge the Bureau of Land Management to investigate thoroughly all applications for desert and homestead entries to determine whether the land has a higher use than grazing.

We would like to call to the attention of the BLM officials that agricultural surpluses are now mounting in storage, causing disruption of stable prices and resulting in considerable waste. Grassland production by contrast is in short supply on most areas. Therefore, we feel a changeover from needed grazing lands to surplus crop lands should be studied most carefully before the status of the land is changed.

47. Range Survey and Adjudication

By stated policy the Bureau of Land Management can not adjudicate and issue ten-year grazing permits until after the completion of a formal range survey. The livestock industry of the West is kept in continual turmoil with a piecemeal range survey and adjudication program that has been dragging along for 25 years with no realistic target date for completion under present appropriations.

The purpose of the Taylor Act was to stabilize the livestock industry and rehabilitate the Federal range lands. We firmly believe that satisfactory progress is not being accom-

plished. Some progress has been made in rehabilitation of the range, but a review of the so-called "twenty-year S. & M. program" shows that program is also lagging and will require increases of present appropriations by 300 percent if the Bureau is to meet its commitments to the industry.

We strongly recommend that the Bureau of Land Management take immediate and positive steps to take advantage of the increased technical staffs they now have and to get the job of range survey and adjudication finished in the shortest time possible; also to step up its soil and moisture program, so, through seedings and other practices established, the cuts in livestock numbers can be restored and the industry actually stabilized, as the Taylor Act intended.

48. Jurisdiction of Federal District Courts

The National Wool Growers Association urges that the United States Congress enact legislation providing for jurisdiction of the Federal district courts in controversies with officers of the Executive Branch of the United States Government in all matters pertaining to public lands arising in their respective districts.

49. Commendation

We thank Mr. Gerald M. Kerr of the Bureau of Land Management, Mr. Charles A. Joy of the United States Forest Service, Mr. E. R. Jackman of the Oregon State College Extension Service and others of those services for their cooperation in appearing with us at our convenience to discuss our current problems and differences.

We also thank Mr. Barry Freeman of the Oregon State Extension Service for his services and assistance in acting as secretary.

TRANSPORTATION

50. Increased Rates

Transportation is the artery of industry, agriculture and livestock. We recognize its importance. Without adequate distribution systems, production and processing would be futile. Distortion of distribution causes economic chaos and waste.

The squeeze now on the sheep industry by reason of continued depressed conditions calls for caution. The red light is up. No increased rates, either by rail or truck, can be absorbed by the sheep industry, whether these increases are outright percentages, hidden, higher minimum rates, regulations, or other means of additional cost.

51. Comparable Rates

Recent reductions in freight rates by both rail and truck on fresh meat and packinghouse products have created uncertainty in the livestock industry. Over the years, tradition and actual rate-making have developed a relationship of prescribed rates on fresh meat at approximately 150 percent of the prescribed rates on livestock. We respectfully request that the rates on fresh meat and packinghouse products be maintained on the traditional level and that whenever there is a reduction on fresh meat and packinghouse products, there be granted concurrently a corresponding reduction in the rate on livestock.

52. Repeal of Short-Haul Provision

Reports and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission illustrate the fact that it is practically impossible to secure joint through routes which will open additional routes to serve the public. The most recent example would be the Rio Grande Railroad Company versus the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the Ogden Gateway Case (Formal Case No. 30297). There are many other abuses which point to the necessity of the repeal of Section 15 (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act. We request that immediate action be

taken in the matter. Until the law is amended, it is virtually impossible to enjoy the full benefits of the various rail carriers.

53. Sheep Rates Between Country Stations

Where there is a movement of sheep from country points to country points and it would be difficult or impossible to secure weights, the rates should be on a per car basis, but not greater than the present established rates for double deck cars of 20,000 pounds minimum and single decks of 12,000 pounds minimum or the present minimum weight.

54. Transit Time

We are opposed to the action of certain railroads which would reduce the time shipments may be held from present period not exceeding 10 days excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, to a period not exceeding five days.

55. Free Transportation

We are opposed to the application of certain railroads to discontinue free transportation for the return of caretakers of livestock.

56. Rate Reductions and Transportation Improvements

We express our appreciation for rate reductions, the elimination of Rule 34 by the railroads during the past year, and the repeal by Congress of the 3 percent excise tax on freight shipments. The 5 percent increase in wool rates authorized under Ex Parte No. 212 was canceled, and on November 10 substantial reduction was made in wool rates to the Northeast and Southeast. We commend the railroads for their foresight in these reductions.

We urge that the Eastern railroads concur in the action of the representatives of the Transcontinental Lines, as approved by the Freight Traffic Managers Committee in its meeting in Chicago on January 13, so that the cancellation of increases under tariffs Ex Parte No. 175-C, Ex Parte No. 196-A, and Ex Parte No. 206-A, will apply to Boston, Massachusetts, and other Eastern destinations.

We alert the growers who shipped wool between February 15 and September 15, 1958, that they are entitled to refund of 5 cents per hundred on wool and mohair.

57. Freedom of Action

We request that railroads be granted freedom to engage in all forms of transportation, whenever requested by the shippers and wherever it is to the best interest of the public and the railroads, and after application and a certificate of public necessity is obtained from the proper authorities. We further request that they be not denied such freedom merely because they are already engaged in transportation.

58. Full Actual Damages

We suggest that Section 20 of the Interstate Commerce Act be amended so that when the producer is granted only 50 percent of the actual damages and is compelled to institute suit in the court, the railroad will be liable for the payment of attorney fees for the prosecution of such suit, if damages are awarded.

59. Double-Deck Cars

When the railroads are unable to furnish double-deck cars, the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be followed, and the railroads should furnish two single-deck cars and base their charges on the double-deck car ordered.

60. Agricultural Exemptions

We oppose any change in the present exemptions provided in Section 203 (b) (6) of the Interstate Commerce Act for the movement of agricultural commodities.

We respectfully ask for a reversal of the interpretation by the Interstate Commerce Commission that pulled wool cannot rightfully be included in the exemptions provided in the above named section of the Interstate Commerce Act.

61. Trailer Cars

Certain railroads have proposed that rail carriers cancel their tariff provisions which now permit trailer-car privileges. We request that such action not be taken and that trailer-car privileges be maintained.

62. Federal Legislation and Transportation Study

We alert the National Wool Growers Association and its member associations to the proposed transportation study and recommendation of legislation. We request that the Executive Committee, within limitations of the funds available, take such necessary action in the hearings and investigations and supply such evidence and recommendations as will protect the livestock industry. We further ask that such investigations include consideration of consolidation of the railroads into a National Transportation System.

63. Endorsement of Past Resolutions

We endorse the many resolutions and recommendations previously made in the interest of solving transportation problems of the sheep industry and specifically approve previous resolutions on:

- A. Simplification of tariffs.
- B. Minimum and maximum time of rate suspension.
- C. Repeal of excise tax of 10 percent on passenger fares and the reduction of the excise tax on communication.
- D. Free transportation or reduced rates in movement of Government traffic.
- E. Provisions for a representative of the general public under the Railway Labor Act.

64. Thanks and Commendation

Charles E. Blaine and Calvine L. Blaine have, for many years, served as traffic representatives with economy, efficiency and dignity, and we commend them for their outstanding services.

We are unalterably opposed to Federal legislation now pending in the Congress which, if enacted into law, would prohibit non-lawyers from representing a party to an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing required under the Constitution or by statute to be determined on a record which is subject to judicial review.

PREDATORY ANIMALS

65. Use of 1080 Poison

Rules on use of 1080 poison should be liberalized so that different methods may be used. More isolated areas do not require baits to be wired down or posted as is necessary in more densely populated areas. Cooperation between local stockmen and trappers is needed for the most effective predator control with 1080 poison.

66. Publicizing Predator Losses

There is considerable evidence that control of predatory animals would be more strongly supported by the public if losses of livestock caused by predators were publicized. This Association believes all stockmen should publicize losses caused by predators through local press and radio channels. This should be done as soon as possible after the damage.

67. Research

We recommend that appropriations for the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service be increased by \$300,000 and that this in-

crease be delegated to the Research Branch of the Fish & Wildlife Service for research in better methods of control of predatory animals.

68. Limitation of Control Methods

We strongly oppose any legislation similar to that proposed in H. R. 9303 or S. 2489 in the 85th Congress that would limit the methods of taking predators and rodents. These measures would make any adequate control program unworkable and would materially increase the cost of even a limited program.

Congress has recognized the need for predator and rodent control and the effect of any legislation of this nature would nullify the efforts and expenditures in this program.

69. Control on Federal Withdrawals

We ask all Federal agencies administering land withdrawals to recognize the need for full predatory animal control in the withdrawn areas. We strongly advise that provisions for predator and rodent control be made conditions of all future withdrawals.

70. Cooperation between Federal Agencies

We ask the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Indian Service and the National Park Service to cooperate fully with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service that more effective predatory animal and rodent control programs can be followed.

71. Misinformation on Predators

There is no evidence that control of predators causes increased rodent populations. As unfactual publicity to this effect has frequently appeared in the press and on the radio, we urge the National Wool Growers Association and the State Associations to counter such misinformation when and wherever possible.

PUREBRED BREEDERS

72. Ram Fertility

We ask for more research on ram fertility testing, but bypass the practice until certain standard procedure of testing is developed for giving positive results.

73. National Ram Sale Shearing Dates

We favor the shearing dates for the National Ram Sale; namely, March 1 for whitefaced sheep and April 1 for blackfaced sheep, but we also favor strict enforcement of the shearing regulations. It is understood a regular comb will be used in this shearing operation.

74. Appreciation

We express appreciation to the National Wool Growers Association for support given the purebred breeders and express our gratitude, also, for having had the opportunity of committee organization. We also commend E. E. Marsh, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, for his management of the National Ram Sale, and offer assistance of the Purebred Sheep Committee if desired.

Committee Chairmen

General Resolutions.....	T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Ozona, Texas
Wool.....	John Baucus, Helena, Montana
Lamb.....	W. Hugh Baber, Chico, California
Federal Lands.....	L. Elton Gent, Craig, Colorado
Transportation.....	James A. Hooper, Salt Lake City, Utah
Predatory Animals.....	Lloyd Sorenson, Elko, Nevada
Purebred Breeders.....	Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho

Wool Council President Reports on Promotions

PRESIDENT J. Kenneth Sexton presided at the annual meeting of the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council in Portland, Oregon, the morning of January 26.

"The Wool Bureau's 1957-58 year saw substantially increased allocation of funds from the Board of the American Sheep Producers Council (through the American Wool Council) and the International Wool Secretariat," President Sexton reported. "This made it possible to stage the most extensive wool promotion program ever undertaken in the United States. Added to these funds were those supplied by 17 leading American woolen and worsted mills for joint campaigns on men's and women's wear, blankets, and automobile upholstery. Further support also came from the Boston and Philadelphia wool dealers and affiliated sections of the industry. American retailers, from whom there has been growing support, also contributed materially to the 1957-58 program."

President Sexton stated, however, that the general industrial situation, to some extent had offset the success of

the program, but 1959 should see a reversal in trend.

Domestic growers have four representatives on the nine-man board of directors of the Wool Bureau, President Sexton explained. They are the presidents of the National Wool Growers Association, the American Wool Council, and the ASPC, and one director-at-large.

"The directors set up the budgets," President Sexton said, "and make all policy."

The Bureau's working personnel of some 66 persons is divided up into six departments, the administrative staff and the Pacific Coast office. The departments included General Publicity, Women's Wear Promotion, Men's Wear Promotion, Education, Science and Technology and Economics and Statistics.

G. N. Winder briefly talked about the activities of Woolens and Worsteds of America, Inc. The main objective of the organization, he said, was to try to dispossess the minds of American consumers of the idea that the word "imported" connotated "superiority." The group, he said, would do no advertising at all, but would confine its activities solely to public relations work.

Hugh Munro of Munro Kincaid Mottla, Inc. of Boston was praised highly for his tremendous effort to increase the use of wool in automobile upholstery.

Mr. Munro said there was a market for 10 to 15 million clean pounds of American wool in automobile upholstery. "All you need to do, is to buy cars upholstered in wool," he said.

C. M. Bishop, president of the famous Pendleton Woolen Mills, was thanked for his very loyal and long-time support

of the American Wool Council and his great contribution in the promotion of wool.

A unanimous vote of commendation was given by the Council to the three men who spearheaded the wool promotion work through the formation of the American Wool Council, Inc. and its merger with the International Wool Secretariat: R. C. Rich of Idaho, J. B. Wilson of Wyoming and H. J. Devereaux of South Dakota. All of these gentlemen were present.

All officers of the American Wool Council were unanimously re-elected. They include J. Kenneth Sexton of Willows, California, president; S. L. Stumberg of Sanderson, Texas, vice president; and Edwin E. Marsh, Secretary-Treasurer.

AWC directors to the Wool Bureau for the coming year will be Mr. Sexton, NWGA President Harold Josendal, ASPC President G. N. Winder, and E. S. Mayer of Sonora, Texas, as director-at-large. Messrs. Winder and Mayer are currently members of the Executive Committee of the Wool Bureau.

95th Convention Site Still Not Determined

SELECTION of the site for the 95th convention of the National Wool Growers Association was left in the hands of President Josendal and Secretary Marsh by Executive Committee action at the recent Portland convention.

This action followed a six-to-five vote by the Executive Committee against Las Vegas, Nevada, which the Convention Site Committee had recommended.

Announcement of the time and place of the 1960 convention is expected to be made shortly.

The Executive Committee accepted the recommendation of the Convention Site Committee that their midsummer meeting be held in the San Francisco area the fore part of July.

The committee which considered convention sites was composed of Secretary Phillip Kern of the Washington Wool Growers Association, chairman; President Lance Sears of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association, and Secretary Robert Field of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

NWGA Company Holds Annual Trustee Meeting

PRESIDENT S. W. McClure of the National Wool Growers Association Company, which publishes the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, called a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Company at Portland, Oregon, at 8:30 a.m., January 26, 1959.

The following trustees were present in addition to President McClure: Vice President J. B. Wilson of McKinley, Wyoming; F. E. Earwood of Sonora, Texas, and Edwin E. Marsh of Salt Lake City. (The other trustee, M. V. Hatch of Panguitch, Utah, was not present.)

The trustees present waived the usual 30-day notice for the calling of meetings.

President McClure announced that Miss Irene Young had asked to retire. The board accepted "with great reluctance" the resignation of Miss Young, and named Edwin E. Marsh editor of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER and secretary-treasurer of the Company upon Miss Young's retirement. They elevated Jack DeMann from the post of assistant editor to that of associate editor and manager.

USDA Disease Report Shows 56 Scab-Infected Flocks

SOME 56 flocks were reported as infected with scabies in USDA's Annual Morbidity Report for November, 1958. Two flock infections were reported in South Dakota. No other cases were reported in western country. Illinois had the highest number of reported infected flocks—25. Missouri was second with 13 infected flocks.

Flocks infected with blue tongue were reported as follows: Arizona, 2; California, 9; Colorado, 2; Texas, 26; Utah, 2.



Looking over an animated display of the Pendleton Woolen Mills at convention headquarters at Portland are Gale D. Smith, left, Salt Lake City, Utah; NWGA President Harold Josendal, center, Casper, Wyoming, and Lawrence Johnson, Randolph, Utah.



Collecting a dollar fine from E. R. Jackman, center, of Oregon State College, for not sporting a beard, are Jack Steiwer, left, and Les Marks, both of Fossil, Oregon. Beards are "compulsory" for residents since Oregon is celebrating 100 years of Statehood.

National Convention 'Wet, But Wonderful'

THE City of Roses—Portland, Oregon—was a wet, but wonderful setting for the 94th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association.

A total of 786 persons—wool growers, members of the Women's Auxiliary and industry friends—attended the convention sessions and activities.

Besides doing an outstanding job on convention registration, the Portland Chamber of Commerce also apparently put the pressure on the weatherman, who came up with two bright, sunny days—an unusual accomplishment for the Portland area during the heavy rain season of December-February.

Any inclemency in the weather was more than offset by the congenial atmosphere and warm hospitality accorded conventioners by the Multnomah Hotel (convention headquarters) staff, the Oregon Wool Growers, the press, friends of the industry who reside at Portland and the Chamber of Commerce.

The first convention session began Tuesday morning, January 27. Those in attendance heard addresses by Thomas Vaughan, director of the Oregon Historical Society, President Don Clyde, Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh and Mrs. Rudie Mick, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the NWGA. The invocation was offered by Rabbi Julius J. Nodel of Congregation Beth Israel.

In giving the address of welcome, Mr. Vaughan touched upon the important roll sheep have played in the history of the State of Oregon.

He said that sheep first came to the Oregon country with the first settlers in 1832, "long before Statehood," and that the sheep had played an important role in building the "economy of the State."

"We welcome you to 'Oregon—1959 Host to the World' and wish you a successful convention," Mr. Vaughan concluded.

Following Mr. Vaughan's remarks, the convention heard from President Clyde, Secretary Marsh and Mrs. Mick. The complete texts of these addresses are found elsewhere in this issue.

The second convention session was conducted Wednesday morning, with Harold Josendal presiding. An ASPC film entitled "Featurttes" was first shown. The film is one which the Council uses in lamb promotion.

The convention first heard from G. Norman Winder, president of the American Sheep Producers Council, and Mrs. Evadna Hammersley, director of the ASPC's consumer service department.

Mr. Winder and Mrs. Hammersley told of what had and will be done by the ASPC to overcome the current drop in the lamb market. They also explained for what purposes ASPC funds are being used, what goals are being aimed for in lamb and wool promotional programs, and new promotional ideas and programs currently under consideration by the Council.

Following the remarks by Mr. Winder and Mrs. Hammersley, wool growers heard from John A. Logan, president of the National Association of Food Chains, who said lighter, leaner lambs, available on a more uniform basis would do much to increase consumer acceptance of lamb.

"Lamb producers must recognize that the competition among meat cuts in the retail meat market counter is indeed intensive. . . . Under self-service, the homemaker's choice is free and direct, and in order to capture and hold her

attention it is necessary that each product be a good consumer value," Mr. Logan pointed out.

Mr. Logan praised the ASPC promotional program and recommended that sheepmen push their lamb in "good" markets, since merchandisers can do a better job in high consumption areas than would be possible if the relatively small total supply were spread evenly across the Nation. He also recommended greater promotional efforts on less desirable lamb cuts—stew meat, shoulder and chuck—and on cooking methods other than roasting and broiling.

Mr. Logan was followed by Dr. G. Burton Wood, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Oregon State College.

Dr. Wood, who spoke on "Super Farming and the Sheep Industry," said that "the new style of agriculture in 1959 is the super farm, which produces according to specifications."

"The architect of this new style is the food distributor. He cannot afford to stock merchandise on his shelves that consumers will not purchase. He must make a profit," he explained.

Dr. Wood then enlarged on the impact of the consumer, citing the example that "in my own home county in southern Oregon, for the first time this year, a food industry man came to the pear growers and said, 'We're not interested in buying the size pears you produce. Consumers tell us they would like to have a convenient size.'"

"The product must be tailored to fit the demands of the purchaser. . . . I think it is going to strengthen the agricultural industry if we move along this route," he added.

The final speaker of the second ses-

sion was Max F. Schmitt, president of The Wool Bureau, Inc.

Mr. Schmitt told wool growers about the current Wool Bureau program, including promotional advertising, scientific research and development, and the Bureau's outlook for the future of the wool industry.

The third convention session was conducted Wednesday afternoon with R. A. Smiley, president of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association presiding. A Bureau of Land Management film, "Our Public Lands," was first viewed by those in attendance.

The first speaker of the third session was Oregon's "Mr. Grass," E. R. Jackman, farm crop specialist at Oregon State College.

Mr. Jackman told wool growers they would miss a "good bet" if they didn't improve their grazing lands by "getting rid of useless weeds."

He suggested such range improvement practices as burning or spraying sagebrush and then plowing and seeding the land to increase its feeding value.

He called attention to the fact that ranges in every Western State, except one, are carrying less livestock now than at the turn of the century and that the decrease has occurred in spite of irrigation, fertilization, better breeding and other improved management practices.

He also explained that in many instances a stockman is far better off, financially by improving his own range land rather than buying additional land.

Following Mr. Jackman's address, the convention heard from Dominic Eyherabide, immediate past president of the California Wool Growers Association, and William McGregor, president of the Washington Wool Growers Association.

The two men told of their trip to New Zealand and of their observations of that country's sheep industry and pos-

sible exportations of lamb and mutton to the United States.

Mr. Eyherabide gave a physical description of the land, citing the abundant rainfall, extremely high carrying capacity of the lands and abundant grasses and other feeds as the source of New Zealand's tremendous success as a sheep producing nation.

Mr. McGregor was lavish in his praise of the New Zealand lamb industry, commenting favorably on its marketing system, the type and quality of lamb produced, the sanitary standards of the country's packing industry and the skill with which sheep businesses are operated.

The final speaker of the third convention session was O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy.

In his address, Mr. Strackbein said that Congress, by agreeing to the renunciation of import quotas as a means of regulating trade, had allowed the State Department to put it "neatly in a box and nail down the lid," so far as regulatory powers in tariff matters are concerned.

He leveled a verbal salvo at Congress for allowing its "Constitutionally given rights" of regulatory powers in tariff to be taken away.

"It is no longer of avail to you," he told wool growers, "to vote for a congressman or senator if you have in mind his doing anything for you by way of regulating imports. You may not know it, but you have been disenfranchized as effectively as if your vote had been taken away."

The final convention session was again presided over by President Clyde. A movie, entitled "Haddon Rig," depicting Australian sheep operations, was first shown. The only speaker scheduled for the session was Alexander Johnston, wool specialist at the University of Wyoming.

Mr. Johnston told the assembled sheepmen that University of Wyoming researchers are constantly working to find ways of improving wool, and, thereby, improve returns flowing back to the producer.

He cited the Wyoming face brand for sheep as one of the key advances made currently at the university.

Following the address by Mr. Johnston, the convention adopted resolutions and elected new officers. Articles covering these activities are found elsewhere in this issue.

The NWGA Executive Committee were the guests of the Oregon Wool Growers Association at a Sunday dinner preceding the convention.

President J. R. Broadbent of the Utah Wool Growers Association, who headed NWGA's Special Lamb Committee during 1958, gave a very comprehensive report of the activities of that group, which also includes David Little of Idaho, Dominic Eyherabide of California, and Paul Etchepare of Colorado for the lamb feeders' organization.

Monday evening all interested sheepmen met with Gerald M. Kerr of the Bureau of Land Management, Charles A. Joy of the United States Forest Service and other public lands officials to discuss individual and general grazing problems involving Federal lands.

Following the adjournment of the convention Thursday morning, the Executive Committee again met to discuss finances, the budget for 1958-59 and plans for immediate action in line with resolutions adopted by the convention.

The complete text of addresses given by Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Winder, Mrs. Hammersley, Mr. Logan, Dr. Wood, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Jackman, Mr. Eyherabide, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Strackbein and Mr. Johnston will be presented in subsequent issues of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.



Enjoying a cocktail party at the NWGA convention are, from left to right, Mrs. Larry Helvig, Portland; Mr. Helvig of Associated Meat Packers; Ray Pelant, of Benson Bodine & Clark, Portland; Mrs. Pelant; O. E. Sjothun of the Portland Union Stock Yard, and Mrs. Sjothun.



Shown chatting at a social hour are, from left to right, Jack Groce, Paul Harbaugh, Mrs. Groce, Margaret Gantinbein, Mrs. Elva Nelson and M. E. Bousha, all of Portland. The group was only part of hundreds of persons who thronged to the NWGA convention lamb buffet.

President Clyde Praises Wool Act; Urges Approval of Promotion Program; Blasts Lamb Grading in Convention Talk

THIS is the 94th time the president of the National Wool Growers Association has opened an annual convention of its membership. This organization has the distinction of being the oldest national livestock association in the United States. Its foundation was laid in a very grave period of our Nation's history, 1865. The Civil War had ended with the surrender of General Lee on April 9th. Five days later Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. This was a crucial time for our war-torn country faced with the tremendous task of rehabilitation.

Association Purpose

On December 12, 1865, at Syracuse, New York a few men who were engaged in the production of wool had the vision to organize this association. In the Articles of Incorporation they stated the purpose for their actions: "In order to secure for the wool growers equal encouragement and protection with other great industrial interests of our country, we do hereby organize a society to be known as the National Wool Growers Association."

It is interesting to note that their first successful action as an association was to secure an increase in the tariff on wool two years following their organization.

The National Wool Growers came west in 1901 when they held the first western convention at Salt Lake City. At this convention the Association was reorganized and they elected the first westerner as president—Francis E. Warren, a United States Senator from Wyoming.

Wool Grower Founded

The first issue of the National Wool Grower magazine was published in March of 1911 as the official publication of our organization. S. W. McClure of Idaho, who was the secretary of the Association, was listed as editor. The offices of the National Association were opened in Salt Lake City two years later.

The first National Ram Sale in the United States was held in Salt Lake City August 30 to September 2, 1916. The top-selling ram was a Rambouillet consigned by Butterfield Livestock Company of Weiser, Idaho, to John Seely of Mount Pleasant, Utah for the price of \$1,000.

On March 8, 1941 the American Wool

Council was organized for the purpose of promoting wool. In February, 1949 the Wool Council became affiliated with the International Wool Secretariat. This organization, composed of wool boards from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, was formed to carry on wool promotion work. On February 21, 1955 the American Sheep Producers Council was incorporated to handle lamb and wool promotion work.

After 94 years of organized effort one would think our problems would have been solved, but contrary to that thinking, each passing year seems to indelibly engrave itself on our memory by the difficulties it leaves us to find a solution for. Life progressively becomes more complex from year to year. In spite of the wonders of science and invention whose achievements have been placed at the command of each individual, Providence seems to decree that we shall not rest on our oars. The truth of the matter is that the rapid changes and the complexities of everyday life have outgrown our individual ability to meet them, but the foresight of those wool growers in 1865 in realizing the necessity for organization and our continually expanding of that effort have been the means whereby we have survived as an industry for nearly a hundred years.

Maintain Organizations

So, if I may, I would like to offer a keynote for this convention—we can solve our current problems and insure permanency to the wool growing industry by maintaining strong efficient State and National Wool Growers organizations. Let me give you an example. At the convention in Phoenix, Arizona, a year ago, I think we were very much in agreement that our paramount problem and obligation for 1958 was to secure the extension of the 1954 Wool Act which expires on March 31st of this year. That we were somewhat dismayed and worried by the arduous effort required to renew the act is portrayed by this quotation from the President's address. He said, "I would like to say to you growers that to pass this legislation through the Congress will be a most difficult and strenuous task. We continually meet the warning, 'It can't be done.' We realize that it will require the combined efforts of our entire membership and all of our affil-

iated organizations, together with every friend the industry has, but I have faith that a determined, resourceful, united industry can and will succeed."

And succeed we did. It is true we spent a long and strenuous summer working at it, but no one minded that, for we did not expect it to be easy. But the one thing above everything else that made us successful, was that we presented to Congress and to everyone else, a well-organized, determined, united National Wool Growers Association who knew what they wanted and would not be denied.

Wool Act Passed

The National Wool Act was passed by Congress on August 18, 1958. The President signed it into law August 29th. The new law extends the wool act for three years or until 1961 inclusive. We had hoped to make it four years but congressional adjournment came too soon. The revenue under the act includes 70 percent of the specific and the ad valorem duties on wool and woolen manufactured products. The other sections of 1954 law were unchanged.

The wool bill was more important probably than many of you think because of the fact that we were out of money. Due to the low price of wool and the decrease in tariff funds from the specific duties, we did not have enough money to pay out the 1958 incentive payments, which were extremely high. The Department had estimated that it would require 75 to 80 million dollars to make the full payment, and there was not that much in the fund. But with the passage of the wool act, Congress added the ad valorem duties and we were most fortunate to fall into some 93 million dollars which had accumulated in the ad valorem fund. So with the additional amount of money and the change in the new law which now provides 70 percent of both the specific and the ad valorem duties, we will be able to meet the deficit in 1958 payments and finance the act during the three years for which Congress set it up, provided the payments do not exceed 50 million dollars annually.

I would like to say something to you about incentive payments. Last fall the Secretary of Agriculture asked the National Wool Growers Association if it would be possible to agree on an in-

President Clyde . . .

centive level without making a special trip to Washington for a meeting. We had spent so much time in Washington that we felt the idea had merit and so we canvassed all the State presidents and asked them if they would be agreeable to a 62-cent level for the 1959 wool clip, and they all were. The Secretary set up this figure without a grower meeting.

Some of you growers may feel that we should have a higher incentive level, but I believe in all honesty that this is the best program we have ever had. As long as we are guaranteed a 62-cent floor under our wool and have the opportunity to go out and sell it to the highest bidder, I think we should not become too greedy. For I am very much afraid that if we ever have to go back to Congress at the termination of the present act after they have given us additional funds and ask for another increase, we will be in trouble.

The wool act, as it is presently set up, may or may not be a permanent program. As I have said, it is now set up for three years, but whether it is the program which we will want to continue or whether we can find a better program, merits serious consideration by the growers before the termination of the present act. Some people call the wool act a subsidy and stigmatize the growers for accepting it.

Substitute Program

I would like to tell you growers something about how the wool act originally came about and to emphasize very emphatically that if this is a subsidy, and I suppose it is, we did not ask for it—it was a program given in lieu of additional tariff, which the wool growers went to Washington and requested.

In 1954 the National Wool Growers Association, alarmed by the drastic reduction in sheep numbers, again went to Washington to see what could be done to improve the price of wool. Ray Willoughby, who was then president of the National, was invited to an interview at the White House with President Eisenhower. The President conceded that he was worried about the drastic liquidation in the sheep population. He also recognized wool as being a strategic material, but he said that it was not possible at this time to raise the tariff on wool because of the disturbed condition of the world generally. We can not risk at this time, he said, "alienating our Allies by raising tariffs," but he offered in lieu of a tariff increase, our present program which would continue until our wool production had reached 300 million pounds.

I would like to say at this point that the duty on wool has brought a great deal of money into the United States Treasury. From 1942 to 1953 the duty on wool returned to our treasury more than 100 million dollars annually. During those years the treasury was enriched by more than a billion and a quarter dollars. Of this money, 385 million dollars was turned over to the Secretary of Agriculture to be used under Section 32 funds and with it he helped almost every agricultural product, including some of our direct competitors, but not one cent of this money ever came to help the wool growers until the present program was instituted. Some people may say that this program is a subsidy and they have scruples against accepting it.

Example Cited

In Juab County, Utah, on the way to my winter range, I pass through the little town of Eureka, which is a mining camp. Not many years ago it was an active camp supporting 4,000 people. Now the mines are closed, the population has dwindled to less than 800. Last year when the tax assessor came to assess the once prosperous mines at Eureka the owners said to him, "Go ahead and take the property. It is valueless to us. Minerals have been reduced in price by foreign imports to where we can not operate the mines at a profit."

Our industry is no different than the mining industry and I, for one, have no scruples about accepting this so-called subsidy in lieu of a higher tariff which would offer protection to our industry, and I am not willing to stand by and see our industry go out of existence because of a policy of Government over which the producers have no control and are powerless to rectify.

Promotion and Advertising Program

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced that he will call a growers' referendum on Section 708 of the National Wool Act sometime during the summer of 1959. This referendum will require all producers who received payments under the 1954 wool act to indicate their approval or disapproval of withholding from their future payments, one cent a pound on their wool and five cents per hundredweight on all marketed lambs, for promotional purposes. Two-thirds of the producers voting, or two-thirds of the volume of wool represented must indicate by affirmative vote, their approval of the present plan under which the self-help program is now financed. Failure to secure two-thirds favorable vote would

mean the ASPC must find another source of revenue or cease its promotion and advertising activities.

In America, it is a traditional concept that no one attempt to tell anyone else how to exercise his franchise. It certainly is not my intention to tell you growers how to vote, but I can tell you, in my opinion, it would be a definite backward step to discontinue the advertising of our products if we want to continue in the wool growing business. I don't think we can sit idly by any longer and watch synthetic fibers take away our markets, but no longer are synthetics the only menace to wool even though every year new fibers are marketed. We are competing with every product on the American market from safety pins to automobiles for a share of the consumer's dollar, and that amount of the consumer's budget which has heretofore been spent for clothing is continually decreasing in favor of other commodities with greater sales appeal. Today's wool prices are definitely below production costs. Last year I walked down Summer Street in Boston, once the proud center of the wool trade: it was a ghost street. More than 200 woolen mills and textile establishments now gather cobwebs in their idleness. I find it difficult to buy woolen goods in stores and when I complain, I am told they stock what the consumer demands.

"Blame Ourselves"

When I realize that new generations of potential users are unacquainted with the wonder fiber, wool, I ask myself if we growers can honestly blame anyone but ourselves for losing our markets, if we hesitate to contribute less than three-fourths of one percent of our sales dollars to finance an advertising and promotion program for our industry. Other groups have read the handwriting on the wall. The dairy man spends two cents out of his sales dollar; the bakery man two and one-half cents; the cereal manufacturer almost five cents; the soap distributors nine cents; the soda pop dispensary five cents; and the cosmetic trade fourteen and one-half cents.

Today in the wool business we have a well-organized growing advertising program which, given a few years' time, will win back a substantial part of the consumer's market for our worthy products. The ASPC is spending \$900,000 through various activities to promote wool. This money goes to the Wool Bureau which builds up the fund to over two million dollars.

The Ladies' Auxiliary's Make It Yourself With Wool program has almost

(Continued on page 46)

Secretary Marsh Presents Financial Statement

REPORT OF EDWIN E. MARSH
Secretary-treasurer, National Wool
Growers Association
94th Annual Convention
Portland, Oregon, January 27, 1959

FIRST of all, I would like to tell you that this is the fifth time that the National Wool Growers Association has met in Portland, Oregon. Previous conventions were held here in 1904, 1911, 1932 and 1951.

We have certainly had some very wonderful cooperation from the local committee on arrangements. If you enjoy yourself while you are here, please remember that the local committee has worked very hard. You will find them listed on the last page of the program and I do want to express my appreciation to them for their help.

Report A "Must"

How could you folks be let down any more than to have a financial report follow a wonderful speech like Don Clyde's? However, a report on the status of the treasury is a "must" at most conventions, so here goes.

As you may know, the major financial support for the National Wool Growers Association comes from our State associations. I am happy to report that as of this moment 95.2 percent of the quotas assigned to the states for the 1957-58 fiscal year have been paid.

Total quotas of the States for the 1957-58 fiscal year amounted to \$65,000 and to date \$61,942.50 of that amount has been paid. The eleven States paying their quotas in full are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Other Revenues

Additional income which your association received during the 1957-58 fiscal year ending October 31, included \$32,584, representing payments by States on previous year's quotas and miscellaneous income of \$1,500.36.

Total receipts during the fiscal year amounted to \$76,855.86. This does not include the net income from the 1958 National Ram Sale totalling \$8,520.52 which was placed in a reserve account for anticipated extra expenses on the National Wool Act and for other contingencies.

And now for a breakdown of our expenses during the 1957-58 fiscal year ending October 31, 1958:



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY MARSH ... delivers Funds Report

First of all, there was the added expense this year of extending the National Wool Act which necessitated both the president and the secretary spending a considerable portion of time in Washington this past year. It was also necessary to have some of our other officers and State leaders down in Washington from time to time on this important job. Also, there was added telephone, telegraph, mailing and printing expense. Total cost of the work in extending the National Wool Act amounted to \$13,683.10.

Washington Expenses

Washington legislative expense on matters other than the Wool Act totalled \$996.52 and Washington general expense \$885.81.

The National Wool Growers Association paid \$20,488.86 of the Salt Lake office, organization and convention expenses during the fiscal year, with the balance of \$25,000 being paid by the National Wool Growers Association Company, publishers of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine.

Freight rate work handled by Charles E. Blaine & Son totalled \$4,154.16. Expenses of Wool Bureau directors from the American Wool Council for attendance at meetings in New York totalled \$905.46. Travel expense of Association officers in attending committee meetings amounted to \$154.99. A total of \$344.56 was spent in connection with sheep disease work, mostly representing expenses of the National Wool Growers Association Vibriosis Committee in attendance at meetings. Travel expense of the National Wool Growers Association delegates to the American Sheep Producers Council came to \$279.76 for the fiscal year. A total of \$1,600 was paid for tariff work to the Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy and

to the American Tariff League, mostly in connection with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements extension.

A total of \$23,261.14 was paid by the Association to the publishing company for subscriptions to the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine in accordance with postal regulations.

Total disbursements of the Association amounted to \$66,754.36 as compared to receipts of \$76,855.86. Therefore, the excess of receipts over disbursements totalled \$10,101.50.

One '59 Payment Received

It, of course, will be necessary to use our present bank balance in the months ahead prior to receipt of quota payments from our various State associations for the 1958-59 fiscal year. I am pleased to say that one very substantial payment on the 1958-59 quota has already been received. This payment in the amount of \$7,000 has been made by Montana.

(A more detailed financial report was available in the audit of association books by Wells, Baxter & Miller, certified public accountants. Copies of this audit were available at the convention to anyone wishing to examine them.)

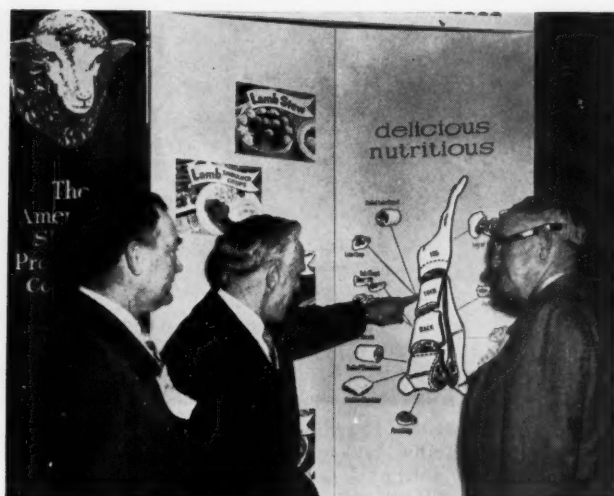
In some respects the year just closed has been a tough one. It took almost eight months of that year to get the National Wool Act extended in Washington, D. C. and those eight months were filled with discouragements, delays and what more than once appeared to be defeat. Certainly it was a joyous occasion when the Wool Act extension did clear both Houses on August 18th.

Praises President Clyde

I do want to pay the highest tribute to the good work of Don Clyde again this past year. He not only has given very generously of his time in making trips and spending time in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, but he has also spent many hours in the Salt Lake office this past year.

Also, I would like to express my appreciation for the wonderful support I have received from other national officers as well as officers and individuals in our State associations. And on the work to extend the National Wool Act, the women also pitched in, sending telegrams and letters to their Senators and Congressmen, thanks to the good leadership of Mrs. Rudie Mick.

Also in closing, a bouquet is certainly in order for the loyal and hard working staff in the National Wool Growers Association office.



Speculating as to what type of lamb cuts will be served at the National Wool Growers convention lamb buffet at Portland, were L. C. Saunders, left, of Richland, Oregon; Tom Densley, center, of Baker, Oregon, and Walter S. Saunders, Sr., also of Richland. The men are looking at an ASPC display at convention headquarters.



Clovis Soubrand, head chef at Portland's Multnomah Hotel, shows G. Norman Winder, left, president of the American Sheep Producers Council, and Dan Fulton, president of the Montana Wool Growers Association, some of the real lamb cuts to be used for the buffet.

Lamb Buffet Highlights Convention Social Activity

PERHAPS never in the history of the United States has a lamb buffet been staged which was as spectacular or lavish as the one which highlighted the 94th annual National Wool Growers Association convention at Portland, Oregon, January 28.

Lamb was the headliner and center of attraction at the buffet, being used in all appetizers and main courses.

Some 800 persons thronged into the Multnomah Hotel for the delightful lamb dinner, which was prepared by nine of the Pacific Northwest's leading culinary experts, all members of the Chefs de Cuisine Society of Portland. The chefs fairly outdid themselves for the occasion.

The buffet was pleasing to the eye as well as to the palate. Each of the buffet tables had a center decoration built around some lamb cut—Imperial Crown Roasts, roast leg of lamb, roast saddle of lamb Jardiniere, small racks of lamb, standing saddles of lamb Olympic, and others.

Each of the center pieces was, in turn, artfully and attractively garnished with artichokes, mushrooms, asparagus, small tomatoes, onions and other colorful and tasty trimmings. Each was placed on a glittering silver service platter. Every table was also adorned with flowers. A lighted ice display in which the initials NWGA were carved, added atmosphere to the occasion.

As a sign to waiting guests that the buffet was about to begin, the chefs

THE lambs for the spectacular buffet at the 94th convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Portland, Oregon, January 28, 1959, were contributed by Armour and Company, Portland, Oregon; Associated Meat Packers, Inc., Portland, Oregon; Cascade Meats, Inc., Salem, Oregon; Kenton Packing Company, Portland, Oregon; and Swift and Company, Portland, Oregon.

For this very generous contribution, officers and members of the National Wool Growers Association are very grateful to these packing firms.

performed a colorful "March of the Flaming Swords," carrying flaming skewers of shish kebabs. The march was made to orchestral accompaniment and amid dimmed house lights.

The chefs also did an outstanding job of serving the multitude which attended the banquet. Some 750 persons were served in 50 minutes—an unofficial record of some type for a usually slow moving buffet line.

Testimony to the tasty manner in which the dishes were prepared was given by those in attendance. Plates were heaped high. Many persons went back for seconds. And, finally, the center decorations were taken from the tables, cut and served.

Following the buffet, the hard working chefs and their wives were, in turn,

dined and entertained. However, these culinary masters were not privileged to enjoy their own taste-tempting creations, having to settle for beef since buffet guests had done away with all the lamb.

The lamb dishes which were so completely consumed by wool growers and their guests included roast leg of lamb au vin, crown roast of lamb, roast saddle of lamb Jardiniere, saddle of lamb Olympic, lamb shanks in natural gravy, shish kebabs, spring lamb saute with vegetables a la Bretonne, lamb curry with Indian rice, braised lamb a la Buechelstein, lamb en aspic, lamb Soubise, braised lamb shank, lamb hot pot, lamb shanks southern style, Cotelettes d'agneau a la Galee, lamb stroganoff, lamb shoulder roast, roast lamb breast and barbecued rack of lamb garni Jardiniere.

(All recipes have been cut down to family portions by the chefs, and are available, without cost, through the American Lamb Council, 909 - 17th Street, Denver 2, Colorado.)

The chefs who prepared the fabulous feast are Clovis Soubrand, Multnomah Hotel; Henry Hodler, Hotel Benson; Paul W. (Billy) Arnold, Multnomah Athletic Club; John Spring, Satellite Restaurant; John Nieder, State Office Building Cafeteria; Charles Altorfer, Congress Hotel; John Zuberbuhler, United Air Lines; Nick Podpah, Malory Hotel, and Al Kuester, Waverly Country Club.

Following the buffet, the "stuffed"

wool growers and their guests enjoyed a "variety-show" type program and dance in the Grand Ballroom.

The show included a number of outstanding acts, which were well received by those in attendance.

The program included a witty master of ceremonies, a fine orchestra, a daring acrobat who performed a balancing act on a platform surrounded by sharp knives and swords, a comical juggler, a girl vocalist and a dance team, composed of a girl and twin brothers, which had just returned from a Las Vegas appearance.

Earlier in the evening a social hour helped prepare guests for the buffet, program and dance.

A large, Pendleton Woolen Mills display in the lobby at convention headquarters was the center of much attraction, during the NWGA convention.



Pendleton Tour — An Education on Wool

Wool Growers Learn About Their Own Product

THE Pendleton Tour is designed to give the wool grower an opportunity to follow the processing of his fleeces through the many steps required to turn the raw wool to a consumer product*—so states the Pendleton Woolen Mills Tour Guide.*

That it would be such a fabulous experience, certainly many of those who took the tour were not aware. It seemed hard to believe that the fleeces—probably beautiful only to the producer and the wool expert if their quality warranted it—could be converted into the exceptionally attractive and beautiful tailored garments for which Pendleton Woolen Mills are famous.

The first tour stop was at the Columbia Wool Scouring Mills Division. Here the wool is cleaned of natural dirt and grease. That sounds like a simple process, but it involves sorting (separating the fleece from the stained wool); putting the wool into a duster which opens up the fleece and blows out the loose dirt, and then scouring, which moves the wool with a gentle raking motion from tank to tank as it is washed in detergent and rinsed. Then it is dried and put up in 500-pound bales for shipping.

At the Washougal Fabric Mill, which is situated on the Washington side of the Columbia River, the clean wool is processed into a variety of woollen fabrics. There are only the little matter of 17 steps included in this process. First there is dyeing in pressure kettles that process about 250 pounds each in three hours. Then there is mixing the different batches of dyed wool together to get desired shades. Carding completes the mixing and combs the wool into a fine even web, which is divided

into strips and rubbed into loose strands called "roving." This is wound on to spools for spinning. The Washougal Mills have 12 of these carding machines.

In the spinning process, the spool of roving is placed on a spinning "frame" and drawn out by two sets of rollers and twisted as it is wound on revolving spindles. The 36 frames at the Washougal Mill spin 2,500 pounds of yarn every eight hours.

There was no question about this speed, because the operation was so fast that it looked as if the roving was being "sprayed" on spindles.

After the spinning come spooling and warp dressing, rewinding, and weaving. Then the cloth is inspected for correction of any flaws. The next step of "fulling" was most interesting. Here after inspection and saturation with a soap solution, the cloth is subjected to a controlled shrinking by being run for a certain time through rubber rolls in a fulling "mill."

The fabric is washed to remove the soap and oil; then carbonized to remove any remaining vegetable matter. This requires running the fabric through a dilute sulphuric acid bath and drying it at about 240° to reduce the matter to ash. The ash is removed and the cloth neutralized and washed. After drying and sponging, the cloth is trimmed to remove uneven surface fibers. This process is called shearing.

In a process termed "decatting," steam is forced through layers of cloth wound on a drum between heavy cotton leader cloth to give luster and firmness and reduce shrinkage. The fabric is finally checked for flaws, rolled and weighed—ready for garment manufacture.

At the Washougal Mill, Pendleton also maintains a complete laboratory to check the fabrics to "insure the continuing high standard of Pendleton products."

Pendleton is also testing and putting into practice recent scientific developments along the lines of wash-and-wear, shrink-resistance, moth-proofing, permanent pleating, etc.

The third stop on the tour was at Milwaukie, Oregon. Here through 24 steps, about 400 dozen shirts are produced in a day by staff of approximately 350 people. Most of the operators work on a piece rate and are paid on the number of pieces they produce in proportion to the difficulty of the operation.

A prominent eastern wool manufacturer stated that he did not think any mill in the country had better timing or a more efficient operation than this garment factory had.

The three tours, two on Monday, January 26 and one on Thursday, January 29, for the women, were provided by the Pendleton Mills through the courtesy of President C. M. Bishop. Tours included free transportation and a most delicious and plentiful box lunch for the Monday group, and a special luncheon for the ladies at Camas Inn on the Washington side of the Columbia River.

The Portland convention had many outstanding features, but certainly the Pendleton tours take top placing for a very stimulating and valuable educational experience.

*We are indebted to this "Guide" for many of the statements contained in this description. While we learned a lot, we did not retain all of the details. . . . Editor

Irene Young Announces Retirement Plan

WOOL growers attending the opening session of the 94th annual NWGA convention at Portland, Oregon, were saddened to hear the announcement of the intended retirement of Irene Young, editor of the Association's official publication, the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

Miss Young, who has edited the magazine for the past 41 years, will retire March 31, 1959.

A quiet, unassuming, efficient woman, Miss Young will be missed greatly for the energetic and invaluable service she rendered to the National Wool Growers Association throughout a lifetime of work.

All-Around Help

Her "never-excited," calm and capable manner of serving the Nation's wool growers has been, of course, centered in the publication of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, but has also extended into such vital and necessary work as Association business and correspondence, bookkeeping, stenographic work and using plain, but valuable, common sense in making decisions and giving counsel.

That her work and that she personally will be missed by the Association and its members goes without saying, and is evident from remarks made concerning her at the Portland convention.

Following his opening address at the first convention session, President Don Clyde announced Miss Young's retirement:

"It is with sincere sorrow that I announce to this convention the resignation of Miss Irene Young as Editor of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine.

Joins Staff

"Forty-one years ago, as a young lady, Miss Young came to work for the National Wool Growers Association as a stenographer and a bookkeeper. She soon graduated from these office duties to assist in the publication of the magazine, for her great talent for journalism was easily discernible. She served as assistant editor for some years and then assumed the responsibility of editorship.

"Few people have the combination of talents, congeniality and trustworthiness that Irene has shown during her long and efficient service. She's worked under four secretaries of the National and during the tenure of office of twelve presidents. It would be impossible for

me to evaluate her services to this organization. All I can say is that we are a far better organization because of her services and we who have worked with her are finer people because of her influence.

"We have with us this morning Dr. S. W. McClure, the man who hired Miss Young and put her to work, who established the WOOL GROWER magazine which is such a vital link in our activities. Would you come forward, Doctor?

"Irene, will you come forward? Dr. McClure has a small token of our appreciation that he would like to present to you at this time."

Following the introduction by President Clyde, Dr. McClure told of the organization of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, of the early difficulties which were encountered in its production and of how Miss Young came to work for the NWGA.

"Finally, my stenographer—and she was a fine girl—retired to study law and I advertised for a new one," Dr. McClure said.

"Many Came, Few Chosen"

"Many came but few were chosen. Finally, a very beautiful, attractive young lady showed up at the office. She happened to be a graduate of Stanford University. She hadn't been there long until I realized that we would be able to make a real magazine out of this paper. So I turned the whole thing over to her—or rather she took it away from me.

"But she was highly educated—and I don't mean to intimate that she isn't beautiful and attractive now. She was so much so when I hired her that a lot of young fellows who'd never been in the office before got to hanging around there and I just kind of had to run them out.

"But I wasn't worried about Irene Young quitting us, because she was married to this institution. She had dedicated her life to it.

"It's been my experience in dealing with large organizations that we fellows who get the publicity may not always be the ones who are entitled to it. Many times I have found there was someone down under who really directed our affairs and knew more about them than we did. And in all the years that Irene was with me—and I think Ed (Marsh, current NWGA Executive-Secretary) will agree to this—we never

asked her anything that she didn't know or for anything that she couldn't find.

"Now, the credit for the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER: I read as much as my eyes can see, and it is today the best edited livestock journal in America. The editorials which appear in the columns are from Miss Young's hand. I used to write for it at times but I was too crude, so I backed out and turned it over to this girl.

"Now, Irene has been with us forty-one years. That's longer than most of us live, and the credit for this wonderful magazine which you have belongs to this girl here.

Watch Presented

"Miss Young, we bought something for you. Ed's got it in a box. I think it's a watch. I've seen Ed wearing it around. Its value isn't great, but we couldn't buy anything which would represent the esteem in which we hold you. Now, all I want that watch to tell you, Irene, if we ask you to help us again, is when the time comes."

At this point, the convention arose and applauded. President Clyde then returned to the microphone and said:

"There are a lot of fine things that I could say about this man, but right now this is Irene's party, and Irene, I would like to have you stand up and face this audience. And as you look into their faces, I would like to have you indelibly impress them upon your memory, and when they applaud you they are saying, 'Thank you for your fine service.'"

Miss Young responded, "Well, all I can say is that I appreciate very much the opportunity I have had to serve you. I couldn't have done it without all the help you have given me.

"Holds One World Record"

"I should also add to all these fine things that have been said about me, that I believe I hold one world's record. I have read more NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS from cover to cover than anybody in the world. But, of course, I would like to have that record challenged. Thank you very much indeed."

Two other convention speakers, Executive-Secretary Edwin E. Marsh and Mrs. Rudie Mick, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the NWGA, also praised the retiring editor for her years' of invaluable service to the Nation's sheepmen.

"I certainly want to subscribe 100 percent or even 500 percent to everything that has been said about Miss Irene Young," Mr. Marsh said.

"I have seen her in operation for about 14½ years now. After working with her day by day, I know that she's the most loyal and most conscientious, hard-working person I have ever seen. I, for one, am going to miss her sadly—sadly," he added.

Mrs. Mick said, "I have my handkerchief here, because I don't know how it's going to come out to lose Irene Young. I have worked with her so very closely. She is the warmest, the sweetest woman I think I have ever worked with. At no time is she ever ruffled.

"I have sent in material to put in the paper which no one could decipher but Irene. I am very sorry to know she is leaving, but I am happy for Irene. She's had this wonderful association and built up this wonderful paper," she added.

Before the first convention session closed, another presentation—a Pendleton robe—was made to Miss Young by J. E. Herburger of the Portland Convention Committee.

Little can be added to this report which has not already been said.

Those of us who work closely with Miss Young in the Salt Lake City office realize fully her unusual journalistic abilities. She has almost singlehandedly transformed a struggling association

paper into one of the most respected and leading livestock magazines in the United States.

She is respected and loved by those who know her best—an accomplishment of which few persons, even the most successful, may boast.

She has been an energetic and alert leader and worker, asking no one to do more or less than she does—always her very best.

Those of us who work with Miss Young say only that "we will miss your close association and friendship and wish you a wealth of happiness and satisfaction in the years to come!"

—Jack DeMann
Assistant Editor

NWGA Convention Acts Swiftly To Halt Treasury Removal of Countervailing Duties

AT the height of convention activities in Portland came the disconcerting word that the U. S. Treasury Department was contemplating immediate removal of the countervailing duties on wool tops exported from Uruguay. Such action, of course, would mean increased imports into the United States at prices with which domestic topmakers—currently the big purchasers of domestic wools—could not compete.

The convention swung into immediate action. Strong wires were sent by State association leaders to their Senators asking for assistance in having the Secretary of the Treasury defer action until the industry could be heard and facts developed.

The wires also stated that the removal of countervailing duties would further weaken the wool market, which is "already depressed to the lowest point in 17 years," and would increase the cost of the incentive payment program under the National Wool Act.

A resolution was adopted by the convention to the same effect. (See Platform and Program.)

When Executive Secretary Marsh arrived at the National Association office in Salt Lake City on February 2, he was confronted with the statement that the Treasury Department had denied the request and had set February 6 as the date for its announcement of the removal of the duties.

The urgency of the situation permitted no delay. Executive Secretary Marsh took to the telephone and spent two full days, after conferring with President Harold Josendal, acquainting key Senators, either directly or through State association leaders, with the seriousness of the proposal to remove the countervailing duties on Uruguayan wool tops.

Vice President Penrose Metcalfe of Texas very fortunately was able, in a telephone conversation, to present the matter directly to Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, with whom he is personally acquainted.

Meantime, of course, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and the Wool Trade also exerted tremendous effort to have the Treasury Department action postponed.

As a result of all these efforts, the Treasury Department on February 5 agreed to hold up action, and at the same time Senator Byrd (Virginia), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, announced that hearings on the question would be held before his committee on February 17.

Before that date, the wool industry will have to assemble facts to show that wool top manufacturers in Uruguay are still the recipients of a bounty or grant, either directly or indirectly, from their government. Such help is usually given through manipulation of exchange rates.

When such support exists, it is mandatory, under Section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, that the Secretary of the Treasury levy an additional duty on exports to this country.

Currently the countervailing duty on wool top exports from Uruguay is six percent of the value. This duty is applied in addition to the regular duty of 27¼ cents per pound and 6¼ percent ad valorem. When originally invoked, June 7, 1953, after long months of effort on the part of all segments of the wool industry and their friends in Congress, the countervailing duty was fixed at 18 percent. It was reduced in March, 1954, to the six percent level. An attempt to have this countervailing duty removed in 1956 was defeated.

Now the Treasury Department is again claiming that wool top exports from Uruguay are no longer being subsidized through multiple rates of currency exchange and therefore, the countervailing duty should be removed.

President Harold Josendal and Executive Secretary Marsh will be in Washington the week of February 16 for the Senate Finance Committee hearing.

LAMB IMPORTS

The National Wool Growers Association is watching the lamb import situation very closely and endeavoring to collect facts and figures to present to the Tariff Commission if Australia and New Zealand fail to live up to their promise not to flood our markets with lamb exports.

Congressional leaders have been alerted to the problem and have expressed a willingness to assist the industry whenever necessary.

The convention passed a strong resolution on this lamb import problem. (See Platform and Program.)

LAMB GRADING

The 94th convention through formal resolution has requested that Federal lamb grading be completely eliminated. Following such action, Secretary of Agriculture Benson; Dr. O. V. Wells, Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service; and D. M. Pettus, Director of the Livestock Division of AMS, were immediately notified by wire of the action taken and requested to initiate proper action to end Federal lamb grading.

No replies have been received to the messages up to this date (February 6).

The National Lamb Feeders Association had previously made a similar request of Government officials.

The National Wool Grower



Better Reasoning Will Bring Good Results, Fun

I see by the papers that the miracle college president of 30 years ago, Bob Hutchins, now says that men will never learn to live reasonably until they first learn to reason better.

That sounds very reasonable to me, but I am beginning to wonder if human beings (including me and some other people) will live long enough to learn our basic facts, let alone learn to be logical on the basis of the facts.

It is now about 25 years ago that Henry Wallace came to Wyoming to tell us we didn't know anything about range land—so he sent around some nice young men who knew all the answers to show us how to do it.

I saw one of these nice young men a few days ago. He is 25 years older than he was 25 years ago, when he and I became friends. He is still as he was then—a good, honest, able, sincere, hard-working boy.

Since he went to work under Henry Wallace 25 years ago, he has been in the same spot on the same problem. He has worked for six different Federal agencies—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Resettlement Administration, Farm Security Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management.

So—when I saw him a few days ago he wasn't very happy—he didn't know for sure just what he was supposed to do. He isn't sure, after most of a working lifetime with the so-called marginal land buying program, that very much has been accomplished.

February, 1959



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



W. P. Rickard
California



L. Elton Gent
Colorado



Wilbur F. Wilson
Idaho



Dan Fulton
Montana



Stanley C. Ellison
Nevada



Guy L. Arbogast
Oregon



R. A. Smiley
South Dakota



Lance Sears
Texas



J. R. Broadbent
Utah



William McGregor
Washington



J. Norman Stratton
Wyoming

To me, though, it seems that if the Government would now open it up for homesteading in 160-acre family farm tracts, the circle would be complete and that would be reasonable, because we do run in circles when we are lost.

But also, to me, it seems we might have a lot more fun if we sometimes did some straight-line reasoning instead of going in circles. Let us all try to follow Bob Hutchins' inferential advice and learn to reason better so that we

can live more reasonably. It will be lots of fun, and will produce phenomenal results.

—Dan Fulton, President
Montana Wool Growers Association

Nevada Growers Face Water, Rodent Problems

EVERYONE in the sheep business in Nevada has been so busy hauling water, pumping wells and wondering when it is going to storm that the many other problems have been secondary. We have had a very dry, warm winter with not enough snow for watering our sheep. The feed on the desert varies in different localities, but generally it is below average and very dry. There are no prospects for irrigation water next summer.

Our State legislators are to convene the last of this month, and everyone is wanting more of this and more of that, without raising taxes—we haven't figured this out yet.

With the present low prices of wool and lamb, we should stop a minute and ask ourselves what we would be doing if we didn't have the Wool Act.

The poison program is not working so far this winter, mainly because the weather is too mild and we have millions of rabbits and mice.

—Stanley Ellison, President
Nevada Wool Growers Association

1959

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

August 19-20: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

Conventions and Meetings

March 16-19: Western States Meat Packers' Convention, Los Angeles, California.

November 6-7: Nevada Wool Growers' Convention, Reno, Nevada.

Sales

May 4-5: California Ram Sale, Sacramento, California.

August 5: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.

August 19-20: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

September 12: Idaho Fall Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.

September 17: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.

October 8: Utah Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Shows

February 13-22: San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.

February 25-March 8: Houston Fat Stock Show and Rodeo, Houston, Texas.

May 3: Far Western International Sheep Dog Trials, Sacramento, California.

May 3-5: California Wool Show, Sacramento, California.

June 3-4: Intermountain Jr. Fat Stock Show, North Salt Lake, Utah.

June 10-September 19: Oregon Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

Utah Wool Growers Hold Successful Convention; Assembly Re-elects Broadbent President

UTAH Wool Growers, meeting in their 52nd annual convention at Salt Lake City, January 16 and 17, re-elected J. R. Broadbent of Salt Lake City as president.

The Utah sheepmen also elected George A. Barton, Manti, as vice president. Mr. Barton succeeds Welby Aagard, Salt Lake City, who declined renomination. James A. Hooper, secretary-treasurer, was re-elected to a 36th term.

Featured guest speakers at the convention were Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board, First Security Corp., Salt Lake City, and E. F. Forbes, president and general manager, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., San Francisco, California.

Population Problem

In a forcefully worded address, Mr. Eccles warned sheepmen that the greatest problem mankind will have to face within the next two decades is not the hydrogen bomb, but an "explosive" world population which threatens to almost double itself within the next 30 years.

Mr. Eccles also fired several verbal salvos at U. S. foreign policy before the convention gathering, blasting the failure of the Government to deal directly with the Soviet Union "as our equal" and extend diplomatic and economic recognition to Communist China.

Mr. Forbes, speaking upon a subject of vital interest to sheepmen, labeled present federal meat grading as "antiquated" and "uneconomical."

Grading Not Wanted

Mr. Forbes said present government grading of lamb is forcing uneconomical conditions upon the feeder and grower, and is producing the type of meat which consumers do not want. Present grading practices result in much waste, because government standards rate as "prime," meat which is actually too fat to fill the wishes of consumers, he added.

Mr. Forbes also mentioned the growing import problem facing American sheepmen. He noted that foreign importation of lamb in 1958 was equivalent to 600,000 U. S. lambs on the hoof.

Another speech which was well received by conventioning sheepmen was delivered by Dee A. Broadbent, business manager of Utah State University,



MR. BROADBENT



MR. BARTON

... Utah WGA officers

Logan. Mr. Broadbent spoke on "Your State University and You." He touched upon the services rendered to sheepmen by Utah State University and how Utah wool growers could, in turn, assist the school in carrying out agricultural programs and improvement.

Dr. Gerald Laxer of the Wool Bureau, Inc., New York City, gave wool growers a brief glimpse of what is being done to help the promotion of wool and what new vistas lie ahead in wool development and processing.

During the opening session of the convention, an address of welcome was given by Oscar A. Glaeser, president of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and vice president in charge of western operations for U. S. Smelting, Mining and Refining Co.

Don Clyde, Heber City, president of the National Wool Growers Association, outlined the work carried on by the

NWGA during 1958 in his speech. Mr. Clyde also stressed the importance of unified sheep industry efforts during the current year to overcome the threat posed by wilderness legislation presently before Congress.

State organization activities were covered by President Broadbent, who also spent considerable time airing current lamb marketing problems, including imports and federal lamb grading. The financial report of the Utah Wool Growers Association was presented to the convention by Secretary-treasurer Hooper.

Mrs. Thornley K. Swan, State Auxiliary president, told about auxiliary efforts in promoting lamb and wool in the State.

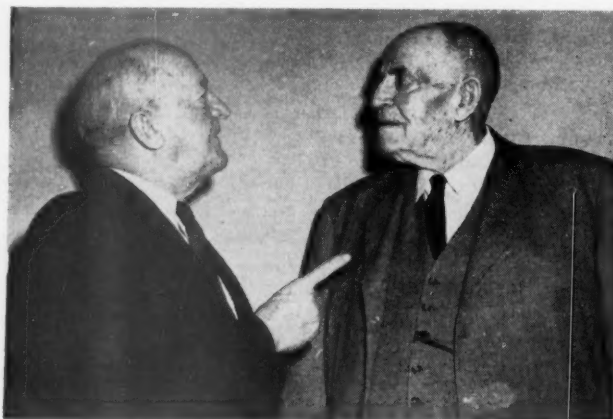
Social Highlight

Social highlight of the convention was a dinner, floor show and dance held the evening of January 16.

Resolutions adopted by the Utah Wool Growers Association:

Expressed appreciation for extension of the National Wool Act; recommended that all wool growers vote for continuation of Section 708.

Favored legislation providing for retirement benefits for self-employed individuals; providing for averaging income over a ten-year period for tax purposes; revising involuntary conversion provisions of Internal Revenue Code to give greater flexibility with respect to replacement requirements when land is condemned and breeding stock are sold because of drought; providing for the payment of Federal estate taxes in installments.



Rehashing old times are these two veteran Utah sheepmen, Del Adams, 70, of Layton, and V. Emery King, 80, of Richfield. The two men have a combined total of some 112 years' experience in the sheep business.



Mrs. Friedel Hummel, foreground, of Ogden, explains how she makes woolen sweaters to a group of people at the UWGA convention at Salt Lake City. In back, from left to right, are Mrs. L. J. Andersen, Salt Lake City; Mrs. M. V. Hatch, Panguitch; Mrs. J. W. Clyde and Mrs. Don Clyde, Heber City; and Mr. and Mrs. Bud Nelson, Cedar City.



Talking over problems of the sheep industry at the Utah Wool Growers convention are, from left to right, Allan Jenkins, Newton; W. F. Petersen, Hyrum; Nick Chournos, Tremonton, and Lee Barton, Manti. Some 800 sheepmen journeyed to Salt Lake City to attend the two-day UWGA convention.

Requested cooperation with National Live Stock Tax Committee in its efforts to secure the above legislation.

Alarmed at high costs of transportation, recommended to Congress that complete examination of transportation laws and procedures be made to the end that a complete overhaul be made to meet present and future needs of country.

State Water Control

Expressed belief that Federal agencies having responsibility for water programs should abide by the law and spirit of State water laws, and that Congress should pass legislation requiring such compliance.

Expressed belief that water rights should be regarded as property rights; emphasized urgency of immediate action on securing State control rather than Federal over water rights.

Recommended to Congressional delegation that instead of securing appropriations to aid cities and towns in disposing stockmen of so-called watersheds, they turn their attention to helping them acquire water purification plants.

Commended efforts of citizens concerned over the investigation of noxious weeds over the State and urged them to continue their efforts.

Commended Utah State University for cooperation in control and eradication of sheep diseases and for its fine attitude in defending and promoting the sheep industry; urged the Governor and State Legislature to give liberal consideration to its requests for funds in these fields.

Urged amendment of Section 24 of Federal Reserve Act so that grazing lands may be included as security for loans from national banks.

Soil and Water Research

Urged establishment of soil and water research facilities in the West, with particular reference to increasing efficiency in conserving soil and water to help our own great resource, the range; that these facilities be "an on-the-range pilot operation basis"; that regional approval be used for the express purpose of avoiding duplications of effort.

Urged association officers and members to inform members of Congress and Federal

administrators of need for strengthening agricultural research relating to more efficient utilization of soil and water resources and to ask their support of legislation to establish this research; earnestly requested the installation of one of the facilities for soil and water research in Utah.

Recommended that wool growers give active support to the U. S. Savings Bond program.

Urged reduction of Government expenditures in hope of balancing the budget.

Expressed condolences to families of association members and friends who had been called "Home" during year.

Expressed thanks to all those who contributed to the success of the convention.

Advertising and Marketing

Asked for efficient expenditures by the American Sheep Producers Council.

Encouraged interest in and endorsed organization of the Utah Sheep Council; urged that growers interest themselves in seeing that their ASPC delegates and directors perfect a program beneficial to the sheep industry.

Recommended discontinuance of Federal grading of lamb.

In view of rapidly increasing population and prospective availability of meat, per capita, requested concentrated activity in

lamb promotion so that the small amount of lamb to be consumed will not be penalized in price.

Endorsed National Live Stock and Meat Board, American Sheep Producers Council, National Association of Food Chains and all other national and local associations in their endeavor to encourage greater lamb consumption at a price beneficial to the producer.

Supported Humane Slaughter Committee, but requested that the development of slaughter method be within the limitations of our economy so that it will not add to the cost of processing.

Commended action of Congress in granting concurrent jurisdiction by Federal Trade Commission over retail of meat; recommended extension of FTC jurisdiction to cover all sales of meat and meat products. Concurrently with increased authority granted FTC, requested that modifications be made in the Packers Consent Decree of 1920 to increase outlets for the sale of meat.

Favor Embargoes

Favored embargoes and quotas where necessary to protect American markets for American products.

Urged that certification be required to show that wools of grades higher than 40's coming in duty-free are used for carpet purposes only.

Urged that the virgin wool content of an article be shown through proper labeling of manufactured textiles; requested all manufacturers of furniture and automobiles to use leather and wool upholstery.

Expressed appreciation for rate reductions and elimination of Rule 34 by the railroads during the past year.

Commended railroads for cancellation of five percent increase in wool rates authorized under Ex Parte 212 and substantial reductions made on November 10 on wool rates to the Northeast and Southeast; requested extension of these reductions so that they will be applied from Transcontinental Freight Bureau territory instead of only points in Western Trunkline territory.

More Freedom for Railroad

Requested that railroads be granted freedom to engage in all forms of transportation wherever it is to the best public interest and after application and a certificate of

Utah Names American Sheep Producers Council Delegates

THE Utah Sheep Producers Council met in Salt Lake City, January 17, in conjunction with the annual convention of the Utah Wool Growers Association.

The purpose of the gathering was to select delegates to represent Utah sheep producers at the annual meeting of the American Sheep Producers Council.

Delegates elected were Israel Hunsaker, Welby Aagard, Don Clyde, M. V. Hatch and Delbert Chipman.

UWGA Convention . . .

public convenience is obtained from proper authorities.

Opposed application of certain railroads to discontinue free transportation for the return of livestock caretakers.

Urged interstate carriers oppose proposal to cancel long-standing practice of furnishing single-deck in lieu of double-deck livestock cars and charging single-deck rates when such cars are furnished.

Urged that rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products be maintained on a fair level with livestock rates, and whenever a reduction on fresh meats and packinghouse products is granted, a corresponding reduction be granted on the livestock rate.

Asserted that where there is the movement of sheep from country points and it is difficult or impossible to secure weights, the rates should be on a car basis, but not greater than the present established rates for double-deck cars of 20,000 pounds minimum and single-decks of 12,000 pounds minimum or the present minimum weight.

Opposed proposal of certain railroads to reduce the time shipments can be held from the present period, not exceeding ten days with Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays excluded, to a period not exceeding five days.

Commended operation of Spanish Fork Ram Sale, and urged members to take advantage of its service.

Commended Women's Auxiliary for their efforts in the Make It Yourself With Wool contest and the fine work in connection with lamb promotion.

National Forests

Commended Forest Service for definite assurance as expressed by National Forester Floyd Iverson that "there is no intent to eliminate grazing from the National Forests, etc."; asked that statement be carried out to the spirit and the letter.

Suggested that Forest Service weigh carefully all "information gathered by young personnel, who we feel sometimes become overzealous in their efforts to put into practice theories which do not always contribute to good range management"; asked that information and suggestions offered by older and experienced range users be given the same careful consideration.

Urged that all permittees insist that agreements and commitments with the Forest Service be made in written form and that they receive a copy of the transactions.

Recommended that Forest Service invite permittee to be present when range analysis and utilization study of his allotment is being made, and that the grower participate in this study; recommended that Forest Service and permittees work together in range analysis and study programs.

Recommended that Forest Service and State Fish and Game Department set up a program to educate the public on the damage being done to roads by four-wheel drive vehicles, and if improvement in the handling of such vehicles is not attained, that the two agencies set up penalties to enforce the program.

Oppose Wilderness Legislation

Opposed legislation which creates and develops national wilderness areas.

Suggested that the problem of handling fishermen's horses could be more satisfactorily accomplished with small pastures, preferably in wet areas, where fenced for such purpose, rather than taking large areas of permittees' allotments.

Protested practice of solving difficult problems in administration of Forest lands by revising regulations, as such regulations should be as stable as possible in order to prevent serious injury and loss of equity

to some segments of users through rapid changes.

Asked that timber sales continue to provide adequate safeguards against soil disturbance, and that Forest Service personnel check closely the removal of timber from forests to be sure such safeguards are set up.

Bureau of Land Management

Recommended continuation of annual meetings between the Executive Committee of the Utah Wool Growers Association and the area and State administrators of the BLM for securing a better understanding and solution of problems arising on BLM lands.

Recommended that wool growers cooperate with the Utah Cattle Growers Association in directing attention of proper authorities to prohibit damage to range lands in oil and mineral explorations.

Recognized importance of Advisory Board System in administration of BLM grazing districts; recommended that the different methods of electing Advisory Board members provided in the Federal Range Code, be revised and the method producing greatest participation in a district be adopted by that district; recommended greater interest in Advisory Board elections by wool growers interested in grazing permits.

Recommended that invitation be extended to the Director of Grazing and his staff to hold the National Advisory Council meeting in the public land States.

Recognized multiple use features of Federal range and recommended that game use in each unit be defined and limited.

Recommended that range surveys on allotments be reviewed with the permittee before any adjustments are made; recommended that where private allotments have been established and accepted over a period of years, no alteration be made in boundaries; commended BLM for weed control program; recommended continuation of research to find grass that can be reseeded on desert ranges.

Support State Rights

Recommended that Executive officers cooperate with the other agricultural groups and the NWGA in efforts to enact legislation that would stipulate and define State rights.

Expressed appreciation to State land administrators for cooperative attitude in State land management; appreciated State Land Board policy of leasing school lands in place on a carrying capacity basis; recognized certain grants and State lands with-

Swift & Company Ordered to Cease and Desist

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture on December 23, issued a cease-and-desist order to Swift and Company in a case involving hog buying practices at National Stockyards in East St. Louis, Missouri.

A. F. Leathers, manager of the Swift plant in Denver, is reported in the Record Stockman for January 15 as asserting that Swift and Company had cooperated in this case with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to improve practices at the market mentioned. He further stated that Swift's agreement to change its methods of buying will not become effective unless other buyers at National Stockyards agree to make the same changes.

in certain withdrawals are permitted to be blocked within the unappropriated public domain; recommended that such blockings be made with no disruption of present operations, and that present operators be granted the lease of these lands on a carrying capacity basis.

Stated that wherever land is sold to various Federal and State agencies, a close review should be made by county commissioners in counties where land is located and by the Governor; that all such lands should remain on tax rolls; when removed from tax rolls, provision should be made to supplement the county tax structure.

Recommended that a public hearing be held before any major area of the State be made a part of State Park System.

Recognized desirability of proper regulation of public land use; asked that contemplated reductions in permits to graze on National Forests or BLM lands be thoroughly studied and investigated by all parties; urged Advisory Board present the case of the permittee to the respective agency and for that purpose to get as much pertinent information as possible.

Landlord-Tenant Relationships

Stated it should be Federal Government policy to promote development of good landlord-tenant relationship on Federal grazing lands by providing as much security of tenure as compatible with public interest; to encourage users of Federal grazing lands to improve them; to give users sufficient time to adjust their operations where reduction in grazing units is essential for protection of resource.

Urged western wool growers to take leadership in organizing support of all interested groups to bring about the enactment of basic legislation to stabilize and clarify the status of private users of Federal grazing lands.

Recommended that when right of ways are granted for construction of new State and Federal highways, the public land administering agency granting the right of way in consultation with livestock user or permittee of area, develop specifications for fencing, underpasses, gates and cattle-guards, and that the fence be constructed as near the roadway as possible.

Big Game

Expressed belief that through a yearly increase of hunters and proper management by Big Game Board, proper control of big game can be effected.

Recommended that there be a pre-season hunt by bow and arrow, and that the hunt be on a restricted area.

Commended Fish and Game Commission in their support for hunting of both sexes.

Endorsed amendment of certain Utah bills relating to trespass on posted lands, and imposing minimum fine therefor; relating to mutilation or destruction of posted signs and imposing a minimum fine therefor.

Recommended that State Legislature provide for public hearings wherever the Fish and Game Commission purchases acreage, and that such purchase be approved by the Governor and various county commissioners of county involved; recommended that all of purchased land remain on tax rolls.

In view of their fine work, requested continuation of the Board of Big Game Control as well as the Inter-Agency Committee.

Predatory Animals

Recommended to all of the States plagued with predatory animals and especially the States surrounding Utah, the value of Utah's Predatory Animal Control Act passed in 1943.

Favored continuation of cooperative program between various State organizations and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as well as the payment of bounties.

The National Wool Grower



Officers of the Oregon Wool Growers Association are, from left to right, Jack Shumway, Powell Butte, 2nd vice president; Guy Arbogast, Condon, president, and Kenneth Johnson, Enterprise, 1st vice president.



Looking over proposed finance resolutions at the Oregon convention are, from left to right, John V. Withers of Paisley, Harold Cohn of Heppner, Marion Krebs of Eugene, Julian Arrien of Vale, and Harry Lindgren of Corvallis.

Strong Oregon Resolution Blasts Wilderness Bill

IN a strongly worded resolution, the Oregon Wool Growers Association, meeting in its annual convention at Portland, Oregon, January 25, expressed "absolute abhorrence" for the Wilderness Bill as proposed by Senator Richard Neuberger of Oregon.

The growers, some 250 of whom were in attendance at the convention, warned that the bill, if passed, would put large portions of public land under wraps and make use of and accessibility to the land "very difficult."

In other key resolutions, the group commended the California Range Association on for its sheepherder importation program; asked that the Oregon Department of Agriculture "work more closely" with the California department in reporting and controlling livestock diseases; urged legislative action for placing definite ceilings on fire-fighting costs to landowners, and recommended that the U. S. Department of Agriculture call a national meeting of all segments of the livestock industry to consider revision of U. S. grading laws.

In elections conducted at the one-day session, Oregon sheepmen re-named Guy L. Arbogast of Condon as president; chose Kenneth Johnson of Enterprise, and Jack Shumway of Powell Butte, as vice presidents, and again selected Jack Steiwer of Fossil, as secretary-treasurer.

The convention heard speeches from NWGA President Don Clyde, Oregon WGA President Guy Arbogast and Oregon WGA Secretary-treasurer Jack Steiwer.

The Sheep Council chose Floyd Fox of Silverton, W. H. Steiwer, Sr., of Fossil, and Harold Cohn of Heppner, as delegates to the American Sheep Producers Council.

Resolutions adopted by the Oregon Wool Growers' Association:

Commended activities of the Portland Traffic Commission and wool handlers in the Portland area for their efforts in gaining freight rate equalization with the Southwest on wool shipped East by rail.

Stated that regulations set up by State Department of Education in administering the basic school support fund is creating a hardship on taxpayers in many communities of the State; urged that regulations regarding standards for buildings and grounds in particular should be left more to local governing body.

Favored removal of artificial restrictions on the right of operators of any form of transportation to engage in other forms of transportation, subject to existing requirements that there be, in each instance, an adequate showing that public convenience and necessity will be served.

Urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to restore proper relationship between rates on meats and packinghouse products and livestock westbound from Midwestern points to Pacific Coast points; reiterated policy that all rates on meat, packinghouse products and livestock should bear the proper relationship to allow them to move freely in the same direction.

Opposed cancellation of present provision for free return transportation of livestock caretakers, and refund of fares for caretakers going after livestock.

Opposed proposal to cancel present provision that when carrier furnishes two single-deck cars, at its convenience, when a double-deck car was ordered, the bedding charges will be for the double-deck car ordered; also opposed proposal to cancel provision that carriers at their own convenience

can furnish a sufficient number of single-deck cars to accommodate a shipment for which double-deck cars were ordered.

Urged State Legislature take action to place a definite ceiling on fire patrol costs on cut-over timber lands to the landowner.

Also recommended to the State Legislature approval of bill to authorize Department of Agriculture to receive and expand funds to enforce Control Areas; to amend Hay Dealers Act by establishing a flat \$1,000 bond requirement and to provide more adequate funds for enforcement; to amend Livestock Brand Law to simplify procedures in re-recording and upon the death of recorded owner, and to correct conflicting statutes with respect to estrays; to provide for the holding of one-day horse sales with adequate supervision by the Department of Agriculture; approved Department of Agriculture's proposed changes in meat inspection regulations and to amend the Commodity Commissions Act in certain respects.

Requested Secretary of Agriculture to set up at the earliest possible date the Packers and Stockyards Branch as a separate division in the Department of Agriculture, subject to an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Supported the American Sheep Producers Council in its request for assistance from the Secretary of Agriculture in the fields of research and market information, inspection of imported frozen lamb and mutton, imports of lamb and mutton, and Government grading of imported frozen lamb.

Urged the Agricultural Marketing Service of the USDA to call a national meeting of all segments of the livestock and meat industries to consider revising present standards and specifications to require less inside fat for carcasses to be included in the choice grade; urged that such conference be called at earliest possible date so that situation can be corrected before the next lamb feeding season.

Reaffirmed report of last year's committee on public lands and grazing with these changes and additions:

More flexibility in the administration of

policies of Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service; employment of range management personnel who are thoroughly acquainted with livestock industry; inclusion of range management in the college course of study for foresters; encouragement of individual permittees to make some of the needed improvements on public lands through individual range allotments; giving small operator fair and impartial consideration when necessary range adjudications are made; encourage joint meetings of ranchers and sportsmen.

Commended State Game Commission for its "unit" approach as a means of better controlling game numbers; encouraged State Game Commission to cooperate with Federal land agencies in reseeding mutual use ranges.

Commended Congress for increased range improvement appropriations for the U. S. Forest Service the past fiscal year and urged material increase in appropriation for Forest Service and BLM range improvement work for the next fiscal year.

Commended the range research agencies, Agricultural Marketing Service, Oregon State College Experiment Station and the Forest Service for their work in range improvement; recommended an increase in appropriation for these research agencies.

Fully supported stand of National Wool Growers Association on wilderness bill.

Strongly recommended that BLM take immediate and positive steps to increase its appropriations to Oregon, to take advantage of the increased technical staffs they now have and get the range survey and adjudication finished in the shortest time possible; also to step up the soil and moisture program in Oregon, so through seedings and other established practices, the cuts in livestock numbers can be retored and the industry actually stabilized as the Taylor Grazing Act intended.

Requested the State Department of Agriculture to work on liaison arrangements between Oregon and California on reporting sheep disease outbreaks.

Recommended that a strong educational program be conducted through Oregon State College on foot-rot control of sheep.

Requested Association to investigate the need of having a representative on the State Auction Yards Board.

Commended American Sheep Producers Council for wise use of funds for promotion of wool; commended the Wool Bureau, Wool-knit Associates and Women's Auxiliaries for their work in promoting the use of wool.

Urged that specifications for publicly

owned automobiles include wool upholstery; urged sheepmen to specify wool upholstery when purchasing new automobiles.

Opposed repeal or changes in the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Urged sheepmen to prepare wool properly for market.

Commended Oregon State College for sponsoring sheep shearing schools.

Urged legislation be enacted to eliminate wool futures and wool top futures market.

Favored revision of statutes so that State Department of Agriculture may take over Oregon State College rodent control and that predatory animal funds may be used for rodent control.

Recommended that the Secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association send letters to the 6,500 wool growers in Oregon who received incentive payments in 1957, enclosing authorization and request to have deduction made for dues in support of the program of the Oregon Wool Growers Association and the National Wool Growers Association; further recommended that the Executive Committee follow up such request with personal contact; also that they contact local wool and lamb pools for support.

Thanked Pendleton Woolen Mills and Pacific Wool Growers for cooperation in collecting and remitting dues on wool sales; also all other handlers who have cooperated in the program.

Urged Association officers to keep other farm organizations informed of the details of Oregon Association's program and to enlist their help in gaining of objectives; particular attention was called to the coming referendum on Section 708 of the National Wool Act.

Supported the Oregon Centennial Exhibit of Beef, Inc. in recognition of fact that any promotion of red meat industry is valuable in reflecting lamb prices to the producer; thanked the many individuals and firms contributing to the Association's promotion and marketing programs.

Expressed appreciation and thanks to the committee making arrangements for the 94th annual National Wool Growers Convention.

Thanked the officers of the Oregon Association for their competent administration during the past year; also thanked individuals and organizations contributing to the success of the Association.

Thanked Alice Marks for assistance at the desk in collecting Association dues.

Commended the office of the State Public Utilities Commission for assistance in the freight rate field.

Cattlemen's Attention Focuses on Food Supply

THE future world food supply—and how cattlemen can fit into it efficiently and profitably—was a topic of major emphasis in resolutions of the American National Cattlemen's Association which wound up its 62nd annual convention in Omaha, Nebraska, January 17.

Several resolutions dealt directly with future problems of keeping pace with changing food patterns. In fact, one motion urged Congress immediately to implement a study of "our 1975 and 2000 food needs."

Continue Studies

The group also gave hearty endorsement to the work of the association's Fact-Finding Committee and urged its continued search into some of the "vexing problems" of the industry. The committee's research director, Dr. Herrell DeGraff, Cornell University food economics professor, helped set the "future-look" tone of the meeting in his two comprehensive convention reports on committee studies.

G. R. "Jack" Milburn, Grass Range, Montana, rancher, who was reelected by acclamation, keynoted the theme by pointing to the "pressure of keeping pace with a growing population and with dwindling agricultural lands."

Two Others Re-elected

Also reelected by the 1,500 stockmen from 40 States were Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nevada, first vice president, and Radford S. Hall, Denver, Colorado, executive secretary.

Five new second vice presidents were chosen. They are John Armstrong, Selma, Alabama; E. S. F. Brainard, Canadian, Texas; Robert O. Johnson, Sanger, California; Brooks Keogh, Keene, North Dakota; and J. Wells Robins, Scipio, Utah.

The cattlemen adopted resolutions that:

Urged the Government to turn away from "profligate spending" and recognize that its role "is to govern and not to spend us into bankruptcy and chaos."

Favored continuation of the work of the fact-finding committee.

Supported a clarifying amendment to the Packers and Stockyards Act which will permit voluntary deduction from shippers' proceeds for the support of groups organized for research and promotion of beef and beef products, and provide for return of deduction to shipper upon request; also opposed legislation which names any particular organizations or limits the right of producer groups to support organizations of their own choice with their own funds.

Asked that labor unions be subjected to the same controls and regulations as now in force for corporations and industry.

(Continued on page 37)



Admiring a poster welcoming sheepmen to Oregon convention headquarters are Mel Fell, left, Pendleton Woolen Mills, and F. L. Ritter, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc.

Crop Board Notes

Summary of News Briefs

7 Percent Boost in Lambs on Feed

THE number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1, 1959, was seven percent higher than a year ago, according to the Crop Reporting Board.

The 4,280,000 head estimated is 270,000 more than last year, but 22,000 less than on January 1, 1957.

Sheep and lambs on feed in the Corn Belt States number some 2,620,000, six percent higher than in 1958 and the highest since January 1, 1953. Most of the increase in the Corn Belt area results from a 69 percent gain in Kansas.

Other Increases

Among the other Corn Belt States which noted increases in sheep and lamb feeding were Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa. The number on feed in Illinois and Michigan was the same as a year ago, while Nebraska, North Dakota and Indiana noted declines.

Sheep and lambs on feed in the 11 Western States totaled 1,413,000 head, some 10 percent greater than in 1958. Of the total, some 527,000 sheep and lambs are on feed in Colorado alone, making it the largest sheep and lamb feeding State in the country.

Other States in which numbers increased were Idaho, New Mexico, Utah and California. No change was noted from 1958 figures in Montana, Wyoming or Nevada, while Arizona, Washington and Oregon reported decreases.

Favorable Weather

Weather conditions to January 1, 1959, were generally favorable for lamb feeding throughout the country. Feed supplies are reported abundant in all important lamb feeding areas, except for some limited localities. Wheat prospects in the Central Plains area were excellent early in the season, and the number of sheep and lambs brought in was up substantially from a year ago.

However, the fall was dry and pasture growth did not come up to earlier expectations. Nevertheless, gains have been good and lambs are being marketed at heavier weights than usual.

Federal Grazing Fees Increased

NATIONAL Forest grazing fees for the calendar year 1959 will average 50 cents for cattle and 10.25 cents for sheep per head per month. Last year's average fees were 39 cents for cattle and 9.75 cents for sheep.

The average prices received by stockmen in the 11 Western States for sheep and lambs and cattle, on which the fee adjustments are based, have not yet been released by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

The Department of the Interior has also announced 1959 grazing fees for use of the Federal range. They will be 22 cents per animal unit month, a three-

cent increase over 1958 fees.

These fees, too, are based on the average livestock prices received by stockman in the 11 Western States during the calendar year 1958.

The grazing charges are related to the number of livestock permitted to use the Federal range and the length of time they use it. The new fees charged for each month's use will be 22 cents per head for cattle, 44 cents per horse and 22 cents for each five sheep or goats. No fees are charged for livestock under six months of age. The fees in 1958 were 19 cents per head of cattle, 38 cents per horse and 19 cents for each five sheep or goats.

14.8 Percent of Growers OK Corn Program

A new corn program was favored by 71.1 percent of producers voting in the November 25 referendum. Voters were located in the 26-State commercial corn-producing area and constituted 14.8 percent of those eligible to vote.

Under the new program, there will be no restrictions on acreages planted to corn in 1959 and later years. Price supports on a national average basis will be 90 percent of the preceding three-year average price received by producers for corn but not less than 65 percent of parity. For the 1959 crop, it is estimated that the average support price will be from \$1.12 to \$1.15

per bushel. The new program does away with commercial and non-commercial producing areas. Corn produced anywhere in the U. S. that meets quality and storage requirements will be supported at the same average level.

The program in effect for the 1958-crop corn provided for acreage allotments, a commercial corn producing area, support in such area ranging between 75 and 90 percent of parity depending on supply. Support in the non-commercial area was at 75 percent of the commercial rate. If this program had been continued, the support price for 1959 was expected to be around \$1.25 a bushel.

PCA's Celebrate 25th Anniversaries

PRODUCTION Credit Associations over the country have been celebrating their 25th anniversary. The Utah Livestock PCA celebrated its anniversary January 14, 1959, at a meeting and luncheon at the Hotel Utah Motor Lodge, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Their financial report carried a very effective description of the PCA's quarter of a century: "Arising amidst the economic trials of a major depression, surmounting the pressure of two wars, and coping with the delicate balance of recessionary and inflationary sources, this association steadfastly charted a course of growth and development to a position of financial strength and stability."

During the 25-year period, the original goal of user-ownership envisioned by PCA founders has become virtually a reality.

Twenty-five year members of the Utah Association were gifted with gold tie clasps and gold coin cases for their wives. Delbert Chipman of American Fork, Utah, is president of the Utah Livestock PCA. W. S. Hatch of Woods Cross, Utah is vice president, and Arthur Smith of Salt Lake City, secretary-treasurer. In addition to Messrs. Chipman and Hatch, the board of directors includes B. H. Stringham of Vernal, John Jorgensen of Salina and Emory C. Smith of Salt Lake City, all in Utah.



A stage full of beauties—both girls and costumes—adorned the Grand Ballroom of Portland's Multnomah Hotel Wednesday evening, January 28. The young ladies, all finalists in the Make It Yourself

With Wool contest, staged a fashion show which drew plenty of raves from spectators. The event was given wide publicity by most of Portland's News media.

Colorado, Idaho Contestants Named Winners



A sewing circle, Western style. Several of the contestants in the MIYWW finals whoop-it-up on a miniature replica of the old

stage coach. It is evident that the girls were having fun celebrating Oregon's centennial of Statehood.

The winners—Millicent Robbins, left, of Walsh, Colorado, and Amelia Beth Loomis of Donnelly, Idaho—model the creations which won trips to Europe for them. Miss Robbins is the senior division winner.



Make It Yourself With Wool Finals

IT'S two weeks in Paris, London and Rome this coming summer for Amelia Beth Loomis, 17, of Donnelly, Idaho, and Millicent Robbins, 20, of Walsh, Colorado.

The trip is theirs as winners of the grand prize in the junior and senior divisions of the twelfth annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. The contest finals were held January 28 at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon.

Miss Loomis, a tall, blonde 17-year-old senior at Donnelly, McCall High School, won the trip to Europe with a blue and green plaid wool suit in a blouson style, featuring three-quarter length sleeves and a rounded collar. She accessorized her garment with a harmonizing blue and green hat, blue gloves and black shoes.

Prize-winning Suit

Miss Robbins took the prize with an electric blue suit of loopy textured wool, styled with intricate tie detail at the bottom of the jacket.

The young ladies led 36 other State finalists in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest to receive the two-week trip. They will leave in July or August via Pan American World Airways.

Several thousand girls between the ages of 13 and 22 enter the contest each year in 19 Western and Midwestern States. The contest, which is designed to show young girls how easy it is to sew with wool, offers prizes totaling \$45,000.

Following State-wide eliminations at

which State champions are selected, the top home sewing experts appear in the National Fashion Show, which is a highlight of the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association. The association's Women's Auxiliary co-sponsors the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest with the Wool Bureau.

Other Award Winners

Other national award winners announced at the finals are: First prize, junior division: Mary Page Raymond, 17, Okanogan, Washington—portable sewing machine by Singer Sewing Machine Co. First prize, senior division: Joanne Hoffman, 19, Lancaster, Ohio—\$300 scholarship by Forstmann Woolen Co., and a console sewing machine by Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Second prize, junior division: Donna Doty, 15, Goleta, California—a \$300 scholarship by Pendleton Woolen Mills. Second prize, senior division: Nancy Sanders, 19, Salt Lake City, Utah—a portable sewing machine by Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Third prize, junior division: Sherrie Frazer, 17, Moro, Oregon—\$100 U. S. savings bond from "Sag-No-Mor" Jersey by Wyner. Third prize, senior division: Nancy Lee Wedell, 18, Kenosha, Wisconsin—\$100 U. S. savings bond by Standard Felt Co.

Nebraska, Washington Girls

Fourth prize, junior division: Jean Olsen, 17, Venango, Nebraska—\$100 U. S. savings bond by Dorman Mills. Fourth prize, senior division: Loretta Armstrong, 17, Pullman, Washington—

\$100 U. S. savings bond by the Producers Livestock Marketing Association of Ogden, Utah.

A special award, the \$500 John B. Clark scholarship, was presented to Marian Scott, 20, of Carthage, Missouri, by Coats and Clark, Inc. for the most fashionable garment in the national finals. Miss Scott, a pretty blonde secretary, won the scholarship with an ensemble of a black and red print sheer wool side-draped dress and a Forstmann wool coat she designed herself.

\$500 Scholarship Award

Another special award, a \$500 scholarship for outstanding home-sewing skill and academic standing in high school was presented by the Colorado Woman's College to Jacqueline Joyce Hampton, 17, of Worland, Wyoming.

The 26 other national finalists received dress lengths of all-wool fabric from Strathmore Mills.

The other finalists were: Ann Wadell and Becky Rosenthal, Tucson, Arizona; Arlene Nielson, Davis, California; Susan Oldemeyer, Johnstown, Colorado; Mary Jane Dillon, Caldwell, Idaho; Annette and Jayne Sedgley, Storm Lake, Iowa; JoAnn Odegaard, Gonvick, Minnesota; Phillis Bernard, Minneapolis,

Fashion Show Draws Hundreds of Spectators



Standing next to an F. W. Woolworth Co. sign welcoming MIYWW finalists are J. G. Bair, left, manager of the Portland F. W. Woolworth Co. store, and G. M. Maddox, F. W. Woolworth Co. personnel director. The company is instrumental in sponsoring the contest.



Making a feature appearance at the MIYWW fashion show was Beverley Bentley, "Miss Wool of America for 1959." Miss Bentley, who comes from Albuquerque, New Mexico, modeled several fashions from her fabulous all-wool wardrobe and was an obvious hit with the audience.

Minnesota; Marjorie Powers, Chilli-cothe, Missouri; Joan Hill, Winnett, Montana; Carolyn Anne Bollard, Boze-man, Montana; Jean Lenore Thurber, Burwell, Nebraska; Kay Kirn, Fallon, Nevada; Georgia Frandsen, McGill, Nevada; Pauline Baca, Balen, New Mexico; Mary Lou Ritchey, Lovington, New Mexico; JoAnn Garaas, Grenora, North Dakota; Carol Jean Mergler, Jamestown, North Dakota; Susan Jane Hoy, Wauseon, Ohio; Mary Jane Wait, Rickreall, Oregon; Lois Beckman, Huron, South Dakota; Joan Garrett, Pierre, South Dakota; Jeanine Berg, Salt Lake City, Utah; Joanne Bowe, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; and Earline West, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The 38 finalists traveled to Portland as guests of the F. W. Woolworth Co. Their five-day stay included special dinners and lunches, selected entertainment and sightseeing tours of Mount Hood and Portland.

The 19 States in the 1958 contest were Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho,

Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Two Texas girls, Margaret Ann Calahan of Bandera, and Rosemary Honea of Kerrville, were guests at the contest, having won junior and senior awards, respectively, in their areas. They did not compete in the finals, however, since they won regional contests and did not officially represent the entire State of Texas.

In recognition of the Oregon Statehood and Colorado Territorial centennials this year, the fashion show was preceded by a showing of fashions which were "the latest style" 100 years ago.

Senior division grand-prize-winner Millicent Robbins and a senior division finalist, Mary Jane Wait, modeled the 100-year-old costumes. The girls represented Colorado and Oregon, respectively.

The elaborate dresses they wore were

examples of home sewing of a century ago.

Also appearing at the fashion show was "Miss Wool of America," beautiful, blonde Beverley Bentley of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Miss Bentley appeared at the fashion show just prior to the grand finals, and modeled three gowns from her elaborate wool wardrobe. Later in the show, the new Miss Wool television film—showing Miss Bentley's highly versatile, year-around wool wardrobe—was shown. Applause from the audience was evidence of the success of both the film and Miss Wool's personal appearance.

The local Portland press and television also featured Miss Bentley prominently in their media. Both the Portland OREGON JOURNAL and the Portland OREGONIAN devoted a good deal of space to Miss Wool in convention stories, and station KGW-TV arranged a 10-minute interview with her and telecasted the film which was shown during the "Make It Yourself With Wool" fashion show.

California Range Assn. Completes French Herder Plan

THE California Range Association recently announced that arrangements have been completed which will allow U. S. wool growers to import sheepherders from France under the same program and contract arrangements now being used to import Spanish sheepherders.

Deposits Required

Growers desiring to import French herders under contract through the California Range Association will be required to submit deposits in the same manner as now are required for the importation of herders from Spain.

French sheepherders will be imported under contract and subject to the same rules and regulations now in effect for Spanish herders, the Association said.

Association officials added, however, that sheepherders from France could be brought to the U. S. under other arrangements.

Arrangements Outlined

These arrangements call for the U. S. grower desiring importation of a French herder to sign an "Affidavit of Support" form. Then, the Affidavit of Support form, together with documents stating the grower's income, bank deposits, property owned and proof of citizenship, must be sent to the United States Consulate in France.

The herder which the grower wishes to bring to the U. S. then appears at the Consulate for final arrangements. The grower must also show proof that passage to the U. S. has been purchased for the herder.

Warning Issued

The Association warns, however, that under this system, the grower is responsible for the welfare and support of the immigrant as long as he remains in the United States and that the grower has no guarantee that the immigrant will work as a herder after his arrival or that the immigrant will even work for the grower who signed for his support.

When the grower signs the Affidavit of Support form he guarantees "that the herder will not become a charge upon the public of the United States at any time," the Association cautioned.

Woolknit Associates

1939-1959 . . . Celebrating its Twentieth Year
of progress in the promotion
of domestic knitted wool fashions

AN impressive 45 percent gain in men's woolknit sweaters has been chalked up since the American Sheep Producers Council launched its promotional campaign in 1936 through Woolknit Associates. One leading knitter reports an anticipated 55-60 percent increase in his men's wool styles for fall '59, and on the strength of this enormous, growing enthusiasm for wool he has made a substantial investment in new machinery and equipment to handle his output.

The allocation of ASPC funds for expanded activities to cover the men's market marked the first time in the 20-year history of Woolknit Associates that a campaign was pinpointed to this segment of the industry.

An effective phase of the program made possible with these additional funds was the creation of annual Woolknit Designer Awards, which have inspired knitters to greater style creativity. All merchandise promoted by them is in the popular-price category. Paramount reason why the men's sweater division of the woolknit industry has responded so readily to promotion is the style leadership maintained by the knitters. Superior designing, in both style and stitch, has provided Woolknit Associates with prestige material for a successful and far-reaching promotion and publicity campaign in both consumer and trade media.

As an example, the new broad-shouldered look in spring woolknit sweaters for men is a forerunner of the trend to shoulder emphasis in women's wear. A similar dual fashion influence was reflected in the longer, looser silhouette developed in both men's and women's sweater categories last season.

The fashion news in the spring men's lines gave Woolknit Associates a good springboard for developing an advance story on "Herculean Shoulders," already placed with a nationally syndicated men's fashion columnist that reaches a membership of 30,000,000. Wide stripes in contrasting colors flash from the top of the shoulders down to the cuffs for a rugged, wide-shouldered emphasis in both bulky cardigans and pullovers. Bulky wools (practically all of it domestic) predominate in the spring sweater line-up for outdoors. With the variety of new styles, textures and weights, a man can be wool-sweatered for every activity, indoors or out.

A definite trend toward the wearing of lightweight sleeveless woolknit pull-overs and vests as office attire has been noted. Men report that they like the way these sweaters hold ties neatly in place, and they favor their flexible, non-bulky fit. Air-conditioning is cited as an important factor in the popularity of this type of sweater for all-season wear.

The practicality of a complete woolknit sweater wardrobe for men is being stressed by Woolknit Associates as an answer to their needs for indispensable and good-looking, easy-to-wear garments for every season and every activity.

The superiority of American wool is a byword in every Woolknit Associates' story prepared for the fashion press. All stories released by them include the term, "all-American wool," which crops up with gratifying frequency in editorial features throughout the country.

The widespread consumer and trade publicity resulting from the campaign of Woolknit Associates has had a salutary effect on every level, from production to retail sales. Knitters and retail buyers have been stimulated to devote more promotions to wool to keep up with the kindled consumer wool-consciousness. And more retail stores are drawn into the wool orbit, as they observe the repeat orders from merchandise featured in their local newspapers.

GREAT strides have also been made in women's and misses' woolknit swimwear since the additional ASPC funds enabled Woolknit Associates to expand its promotion. A constantly increasing proportion of wools in swimwear lines, and a substantial boost in sales volume has occurred in recent seasons.

Woolknit Associates, which is credited with the revival of wool in swimwear for women and misses, conducts a complete promotion and publicity campaign that backs all editorial placements with thorough retail merchandising, thus insuring that all garments featured in impressive articles will be available in the stores. Results include a constantly increasing proportion of wools in swimwear lines, and a substantial boost in sales volume in recent seasons.

Textile Experts Predict Wool Market to Improve

January 21, 1959

WHILE no spectacular boom has appeared in the wool market since the opening of the New Year, predictions from many sources continue to the effect that an improvement in the textile industry is coming.

The major basis for this prediction is general improvement in the economy, which always results in increased clothing purchases. Generally there has been a big upsurge in retail sales, and merchants are more optimistic. Department stores, it is said, are expecting an "excellent clothing year."

"After several weeks of a quiet market, while everyone awaited the opening of the Australian and Cape sales following the Christmas holidays," Elliot W. Brown, sales manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, wrote on January 15, "we have seen more renewed activity by mills and top-makers. Foreign prices seem to be holding firm and there is little change in the prices we are getting."

Mr. Brown states that from all foreign markets comes the story that prices are currently below the cost of production.

"This being the case," Mr. Brown states, "a correction is anticipated with an upward move taking place sometime in the future. When this strengthening of prices will take place, cannot at the moment be anticipated, but it is generally felt that from here on, it would be far easier for prices to move higher than for them to move lower. We are very optimistic about the volume of business for this coming year, as well as gradually strengthening prices."

And, in the Daily News Record of January 6, there appears a very encouraging article by Bart Neess. He says, "Optimistic business and economic forecasts for 1959 coupled with a generally better feeling at all levels of the textile and related apparel industries are regarded by wool clothing merchandisers as good signs for this industry this year."

Mr. Neess recalls the fact that 1958 opened on a generally pessimistic note. Already there is evidence of better fall 1959 business in the worsted end. Another encouraging factor is the fact that inventories are practically nonexistent in fancy mixtures in fall weights, and such inventories it is believed, will continue to be short during most of the year.

As of January 1, 1959, stocks of apparel wools in all hands in the United States were estimated at 84 million clean pounds. This supply is considered ample to meet requirements for four months. Also, imports of foreign wools held in bond are reported as increasing, and it is expected that they will continue to increase during the next few months. So there will be ample supplies until the 1959 clip commences to be available.

The 1959 outlook for the woolen and worsted manufacturing industry is summarized in the release of December 26 from the Textiles and Clothing Division

of Business and Defense Services Administration in this way:

"The woolen and worsted industry will continue to face in 1959 the problems of previous years, including imports and low levels of fabric consumption.

"The outlook for American mills is nevertheless for a moderate improvement over 1958, in keeping with a general expansion of consumer purchasing power. The proportion of clothing sales in relation to total expenditures of consumers should show some increase, and, this, in turn, should be reflected in a somewhat better total market for woolens and worsteds. Wool will probably find a more widespread use in blends, entering into a higher yardage of fabrics, and this factor should also contribute to a mild improvement in the industry's position."

From abroad comes this optimistic statement in a newsletter from the New Zealand Wool Board:

"The overall situation in wool is con-

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON WEEK ENDING JANUARY 30, 1959

	Clean Basis			Grease Equivalents Based Upon								
	Prices			Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (3)								
		%			%			%			%	
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)												
Fine:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.05—1.10	56		\$.46—	.49	59	\$.43—	.45	64	\$.38—	.40	
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.05	55		.45—	.47	60	.40—	.42	65	.35—	.37	
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	.95—1.00	56		.42—	.44	61	.37—	.39	66	.32—	.34	
One-half Blood:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.00—1.05	51		.49—	.52	54	.46—	.48	57	.43—	.45	
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	.95—1.00	52		.46—	.48	55	.43—	.45	58	.40—	.42	
Three-eighths Blood:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	.92— .97	48		.48—	.51	51	.45—	.48	54	.42—	.45	
*Ave. French Combing.....	.85— .90	49		.43—	.46	52	.41—	.42	55	.38—	.41	
One-quarter Blood:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	.90— .95	46		.49—	.51	48	.47—	.50	50	.45—	.48	
*Ave. French Combing.....	.85— .90	47		.45—	.48	49	.43—	.46	51	.42—	.44	
*Low-quarter Blood:	.85— .90	41		.50—	.53	43	.49—	.51	45	.47—	.50	
*Common & Braid	.80— .85	40		.48—	.51	42	.46—	.50	44	.45—	.48	

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.00—1.05	57		.43—	.45	59	.41—	.43	61	.39—	.41	
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	.95—1.00	59		.39—	.41	61	.37—	.39	63	.35—	.37	

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.10—1.15	54		.51—	.53	58	.46—	.48	62	.42—	.44	
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	55		.47—	.50	59	.43—	.45	63	.39—	.41	
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	.95—1.00	57		.41—	.43	61	.37—	.39	65	.33—	.35	
*8 Months (1" and over).....	.90— .95	55		.41—	.43	58	.38—	.40	61	.35—	.37	
*Fall (¾" and over).....	.85— .90	56		.37—	.40	59	.35—	.37	62	.32—	.34	

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

sidered by Britain and Continental importers to be a little brighter as the New Year approaches. Wool prices are believed to have discounted the weaker elements in the world situation which led to the fall and, at current prices, wool is more competitive than for some years in facing the challenge of man-made fibers. This is reflected in the fact that, in Britain alone, the consumption of man-made fibers in wool textile production has fallen by about 30 percent during 1958, or relatively three times as much as the decline in wool consumption.

"In Britain and Continental Europe, the stocks of manufactured goods which have been an impediment to production in recent months are now considered to have been largely—though not necessarily entirely—liquidated, and to that extent the way has been made clear for an acceleration in the rate of manufacture. Confidence is proving slow to re-build but the trickle of new business in wool products tends to grow and most sections of the industry go forward to 1959 in the belief that it will see somewhat better trade than 1958."

The USDA Market News Service reports on January 16 that when auctions were resumed at Sydney, Australia on January 12, the market was about 2½ percent cheaper than the pre-holiday close, but there was a steady upward trend at Geelong on January 14. Eastern Europe, Japan and China were very active at these auctions with England operating moderately. The Auckland,

New Zealand, sale was slightly in buyers' favor with the Continental and United States interests dominating and Bradford participating moderately. The Cape markets were firm and about unchanged. The Montevideo market was quiet while there was more interest in coarse Buenos Aires wools.

Sales in Producing Areas

CALIFORNIA:

Some Imperial Valley lambs wool sold recently at 37 cents.

IDAHO:

A 1958 clip of about 6,000 pounds was sold at the end of December at 40 cents in the country. Some original bag Idaho wools also were reported sold recently at 35 cents.

MONTANA:

From 36 to 40 cents a grease pound is listed as the price range in some recent sales in Montana.

OREGON:

Twenty-two thousand pounds of 1958 lambs wool was sold at 35 cents a pound f.o.b. loading point. Pacific Wool Growers reported these sales early in the month: 70,000 pounds of choice quarter-blood fleece combing at 49.5 cents, f.o.b. Portland; 42,000 pounds of Valley quarter-blood fleece clothing at 45.25 cents, Portland; also two lots of light-shrinking coast lambs wool totaling 52,000 pounds at 47.5 cents, Portland.

Pacific Wool Growers is offering 2,000,000 pounds of wool at a sealed-bid auction sale in Portland, January 30.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

A well-known South Dakota clip (1958) was sold early in the month at 48¾ cents net to the owners. The clip was an exceptionally choice one.

In the eastern part of the State, wool shorn from feeder lambs has been moving in most cases from 26 to 32 cents.

TEXAS:

A few sales of 12 months' wool have been made during the month at \$1.10 to \$1.15 clean, delivered Boston. Most of the 12 months' clips are being held at \$1.15.

Around the middle of the month, one mill buyer is reported as taking approximately 300,000 pounds of eight months' wool at an estimated clean delivered price of \$1. The grease prices on these wools were estimated as between 43½ and 48½ cents f.o.b.

Several odd lots of eight months' wool have been sold at \$1 to \$1.05 clean basis, delivered.

UTAH:

A sale of 95,000 pounds graded half-

blood 1958 wool is reported at \$1.05 clean, landed Boston. Some original bag Utah wools were reported sold at 35 cents.

WYOMING:

Around 112,000 pounds of lambs wool was turned in Northern Wyoming at 32 cents a grease pound, with some tags at 10 to 12 cents per pound.

Some wool has been selling right along in Wyoming at mostly 36 to 37 cents. Reports of specific sales have been received as follows: 180,000 pounds of 1957 and 1958 wools in the Cokeville area at 37¼ cents; 55,000 pounds (1958) at Rock Springs at 35¼ cents and 35,000 pounds (1958) at Rock Springs at 36 cents. All of these sales were f.o.b.

MINNEAPOLIS-IOWA:

Offers on fleece wools from early shearing of breeding ewes in Minnesota and Iowa have been in the range of 30 cents to 33 cents.

Pacific Wool Growers Hold Sealed Bid Sale

THE second sealed bid auction of Pacific Wool Growers, held in their Portland warehouse on January 30, resulted in the sale of 450,000 pounds of wool. A total of 1,400,000 was offered.

A group of nine buyers, representing topmakers, mills and dealers was present. About 250,000 to 300,000 pounds of wool were sold at the sale, and over 150,000 pounds went at private treaty to high bidders following the sale.

Ninety-one lots were represented, of which 42 lots were sold. On an additional 29 lots, totaling 480,000 pounds, bids were made but were rejected after being submitted to growers.

Some of the choice fine combing wool sold at \$1.12 to \$1.16 clean, landed Boston. Less desirable original bag clips, bulk fine with edge of half-blood, moved at \$1.00 to \$1.05.

Small lots of half-blood, short French clothing to combing went at 85 to 86 cents clean, and three-eighths-blood moved at 78 to 88 cents.

The quarter-bloods moved at 85 to 90 cents clean, landed East. Low quarter-blood went at 77 to 82 cents clean landed.

Numerous wool growers who were in Portland attending the National Wool Growers Association convention which had closed the day before, attended the sale.

R. A. Ward, general manager of Pacific Wool Growers, announced that another sale would probably be held about the last of February.

Commission Rejects Boost in Carpet Tariff

THE Tariff Commission on January 12, 1959, in its "escape clause" report on carpets and rugs, found that imports of such commodities have not increased to such an extent, either actual or relative (to domestic production), as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like products.

Therefore, they did not recommend to the President that tariff concessions made on carpets and rugs be withdrawn or modified. Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton dissented from Commission's finding.

The Tariff Commission investigation covered Wilton, Brussels, velvet and tapestry carpets and rugs.

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, carpets and rugs were dutiable at 40 and 60 percent ad valorem depending on type and value. Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the rate was reduced to 21 percent ad valorem regardless of type or value.

Don Clyde Named Utah 'Sheepman of the Year'; 'Purebred Breeder' Award Goes to Adin Nielson

TWO nationally prominent Utah sheepmen were given awards at the 52nd annual convention of the Utah Wool Growers Association at Salt Lake City, January 17.

Don Clyde, Heber City, president of the National Wool Growers Association, and Adin Nielson, Rambouillet breeder from Ephraim, were recipients of the awards. Mr. Clyde was named Utah "Sheepman of the Year"; Mr. Nielson was selected Utah's "Purebred Sheep Breeder of the Year."

FFA Presents Award

The Utah Association of Future Farmers of America presented the award, a plaque and certificate, to Mr. Clyde. The certificate reads in part:

"Don Clyde—Sheepman, businessman, farm leader, church worker and friend of rural youth. The Future Farmers of Utah salute you with the Future Farmer recognition as Utah's 1959 Sheepman of the Year.

"You have been closely associated with the sheep industry since a very young man. You have been progressive and have worked hard to improve your sheep through improved practices. You have initiated good conservation practices on your grazing lands and have given dynamic leadership in the marketing of your product. As their president, you gave untiring leadership for nineteen years to the Utah Wool Growers. You served for ten years as vice-president of the National Wool Growers Association, and for the past two years you have served most ably as National president. You are presently serving as a board member to the American Sheep Producers Council and the Wool Bureau, Inc. In 1955 you received the Swift and Co. Centennial Award for outstanding leadership in the livestock and meat industry."

Praise Other Services

The Future Farmers also praised Mr. Clyde's attention to and interest in his church, community, State and family, and cited his service to youth in scouting, community organizations and farm groups.

Mr. Nielson was chosen as "Pure-



PRESIDENT CLYDE
... receives plaque

bred Sheep Breeder of the Year" by the Utah Registered Sheep Breeders Association.

The presentation was made by Alden Olsen, Spanish Fork, a director of the Utah Registered Sheep Breeders Association, who said:

"Mr. Nielson's accomplishments dur-

ing 1958 were many. In January he was elected president of the Manti National Forest Wool Growers Association.

"Adin Nielson sold the top pen of five Rambouillets at every sale he attended during 1958, including the National, California, Texas, Ely, Pendleton, Casper and Utah ram sales. His top selling pen at the National Ram Sale was the highest selling pen of Rambouillets sold in the nation during the year.

'Sold Top Studs'

"He also sold the top Rambouillet stud ram at the National and Pendleton ram sales and tied for high-selling honors at the Utah Ram Sale.

"Adin's ability to consistently feed, fit and breed good Rambouillet sheep through the years makes him one of the Nation's outstanding Rambouillet breeders and Utah's choice for the Utah Purebred Sheep Breeder of the Year award."

Following the presentation, Mr. Nielson commented that much of the credit for the award "must go" to his son and partner, Richard, who Mr. Nielson said had "done most of the work with the sheep during the year."



Presenting the Utah "Purebred Sheep Breeder of the Year" award to Adin Nielson, right, of Ephraim, is J. Alden Olsen, Spanish Fork. The presentation was made by the Utah Registered Sheep Breeders Association.

Cattlemen's Resolutions . . . Utah State University Tests

(Continued from page 28)

Recommended passage of legislation exempting brand inspectors from the operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Opposed issuance by the Forest Service of either temporary or permanent grazing permits to be superimposed upon existing permits or preferences.

Urged Congress to set up an independent committee to determine the national requirements of food and fiber for the year 1975 and also for the year 2000; asked that such study be completed by 1961.

Urged Congress and various State legislatures to study problem of increased acquisition of State, Federal and private lands for game preserves and public hunting grounds with a view toward prohibiting withdrawals of Federal lands and the additional purchase of lands by State game and fish commissions without the specific consent of local county commissioners; recommended that State legislatures require game and fish commissions to pay in lieu of taxes on lands already owned by the commission and all future authorized purchases.

Favored legislation requiring specific approval by Congress in any acquisition of land by Federal agencies.

Urged that in the disposal of public land no longer required for essential Government purposes, the prior user be given preference, and that mineral rights not be reserved by the Government.

Favored an amendment to the acquisition statutes to provide a fair price and resettlement and severance costs to land owners required to sell under such statutes.

Urged Federal legislation which would reaffirm the rights of the States to control, supervise, and adjudicate their water; also favored legislation to require Federal agencies to comply with the State water laws and respect water rights established by State authority.

Urged passage of legislation requiring labeling to show content of shoes.

Urged that cattle hides be continued on the surplus commodity list.

Requested Foreign Agricultural Service to inaugurate a program for the promotion of leather in Japan.

Suggested that stockmen, in buying automobiles, request that leather seat coverings be furnished.

Requested that official vaccination of bovine beef type females properly identified be acceptable as alternate method of recertification of modified accredited areas in the Federal-State cooperative brucellosis eradication program; that bovine type females that have been officially brucellosis vaccinated and are properly identified, regardless of age, may be moved or transported interstate; that committee be appointed from interested States to study available facts and to be charged with responsibility of implementing intent of the brucellosis resolution; urged adequate sums from Federal funds for research on anaplasmosis.

Urged that same standards for slaughterhouses, production and handling of beef be observed on imported beef as are observed in the United States.

Opposed Wilderness Preservation System proposal and all legislation and regulation not in accord with the multiple use principle.

In the interest of better management, urged administrators of public lands and Civil Service to give careful consideration to grading the man instead of the job, using the same top ratings for personnel in either large or small districts or units, thus eliminating much of the incentive for shifting

FORAGE with high concentrations of fluorine such as have been found near certain industrial plants in Utah has been fed in lamb fattening trials at Utah State University without measurable bad effects.

The lamb-fattening trials were conducted as part of extensive research at Utah State University on fluorine tolerance of plants, animals and humans.

from district to district to secure higher rating positions.

Opposed any reduction in cattle permits, whether in number or time, before such reduction has been approved by the local cattle Advisory Board, if one exists, and, if one does not exist, by the majority of the permittees who would be affected by any such reductions.

Asked that the existing 30-day period in Regulation A-10, providing for notice of appeal, be extended to 60 days, and that the request that such notice contain grounds for appeal be eliminated.

Requested adequate Federal funds for research on leptospirosis.

Urged increased funds for livestock disease research.

Supported the principle that priority of preference for purchase of L. U. lands or Title III lands shall be given present users in the event such lands are offered for sale at appraised values; requested that a long-time purchase contract be made available to the successful buyer at a low rate of interest.

Urged that more of the water utilization funds be earmarked for upstream work; opposed any Federal right of eminent domain in any watershed project.

Urged appropriation of necessary funds for extending reports on cattle on feed.

Respectfully requested Congress to take such immediate action as required to permit American people the opportunity made possible under the Constitution to vote upon the question of whether the 16th Amendment to the Constitution is to be continued or repealed; urged elected representatives to support an equitable tax system restoring portions of the Bill of Rights.

(This last resolution was presented from the floor of the convention and adopted.)

Recommended a presentation of the livestock shipper policy before the Senate Transportation Study Committee.

Protested the efforts of the railroads to charge for two single deck cars when double deck is ordered but not available.

Protested reduction in time of stop privilege at public markets from 10 to 5 days.

Protested the cancellation of the trailer-car rule but suggest amendment of the rule to prevent abuses.

Urged Congress to restore public representation to the Railway Labor Board, and oppose legislation which would increase cost of transportation by rail or otherwise.

Opposed any increase in the Federal gasoline tax, but rather obtain additional money necessary from the general fund.

Opposed any change in the laws restricting the railroad ownership or operation of other means of transportation.

Reveal New Facts on Fluorine

Dr. Lorin E. Harris, professor of animal husbandry, and a group of associates in the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station reported this week that "hay containing up to 160 parts per million of fluorine on a dry basis, when mixed with 50 percent grain, can be fed to fattening lambs for 14 weeks without adverse effect on feed lot performance."

"Fluorine is generally present in almost all feeds consumed by livestock and low levels can be ingested for indefinite periods without economic loss," said Dr. Harris, "but it is toxic when ingested in amounts above the 'critical' level."

The degree of toxicity depends on the amount fed and the length of time over which it is consumed, the researchers noted.

Dr. Harris noted that fluorides are widely distributed in soil, water and plants and under certain conditions the concentrations are high enough to affect animal and human nutrition.

"High concentrations are often found on forage in areas where industrial processes expel fluorides into the air," he added.

The USU researchers used 90 head of lambs divided equally between the Columbia, Rambouillet and Targhee breeds in the fattening tests. They were fed five levels of fluorine ranging from that found in normal hay to 160 parts per million of moisture free hay. By adding grain the total dry matter consumed by the lambs contained not more than 112 parts per million of fluorine. This level of fluorine consumption had no adverse effect on performance of the lambs in a 14-week period.

The feeder lambs fattened under the fluorine tolerance experiment were raised in an area, which so far is known, does not contain abnormal amounts of fluorine in plants, soil or water.

The higher levels of fluorine fed in the trials exceeded the concentrations recommended by the National Research Council and would probably produce fluorosis if fed for extended periods, the USU scientists said.

Hay used in the fattening study had a fluorine residue of 55 parts per million and sodium fluoride was added to the diet for the higher levels of consumption.

The average gain of all lambs was .33 pounds per day and the source level of fluorine fed or breed of lambs did not significantly affect the gain.



Swollen Receipts, Heavy Lambs Force Market Prices Still Lower

January 29, 1959

SWOLLEN receipts and an almost constant influx of heavy lambs into the market continued to force already sagging lamb prices still lower at most terminal markets during January.

Prices on slaughter lambs declined from 25 cents to \$1.50 during the month. The bearish influence exerted by increased receipts and weighty lambs is evident from the following statements taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's weekly **LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS**:

In its January 3 report, the USDA stated: "Sheep and lamb receipts at midwest markets for the holiday shortened period were nearly 75 percent larger than for the four-day period a week ago, and 33 percent larger than for the same week last year. Prices for slaughter lambs, 110 pounds down, were steady to 25 cents lower and heavier weights steady to 50 cents lower."

The USDA's January 10 release reported receipts "43 percent larger than the previous week's holiday-shortened period, and 40 percent larger than for the corresponding week last year. Price trends for slaughter lambs were very uneven. The best demand centered on weights under 110 pounds. Heavier weights were often under pressure, slower to sell, and subject to discounts of 50 cents to \$4.00."

In its January 17 report, the USDA said: "Sheep and lamb receipts at the 12 markets were 16 percent larger than a week earlier, and 74 percent more than the same week last year. This was the largest weekly marketing since October, 1956. Prices on slaughter lambs were mostly 50 cents to \$1 lower."

Again, the January 24 report indicated receipts at the major terminal outlets were down from the previous week, but still "23 percent larger than the corresponding week last year."

Receipts for the first three weeks of January were 194,805 higher than for the same period of 1958.

The importance of the weight factor of lambs was again visible in the wholesale prices paid on dressed carcasses at New York. As in November and December, good grade carcasses of all weights had a higher average price than carcasses graded as choice and weighing 55 to 65 pounds. Throughout January,

the good grade carcasses were selling at 80 cents to \$1.20 higher than the heavier choice grade carcasses.

Large receipts also moved dressed prices down from 50 cents to \$1 during the month.

Toward the end of the month, prices on slaughter lambs strengthened somewhat—from 50 cents to \$2 at some terminal markets. However, the late rally failed to push prices back to the point at which they had opened the month.

Prime slaughter lambs were again scarce during the month, as indicated by the fact that the USDA's weekly **LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS** did not give average prices for prime grade offerings in any of its reports through January 24.

Choice grade slaughter lambs sold at Chicago in a price range of \$18 to \$21 during the month, with lower prices going for shorn offerings and higher prices for woolled stock.

At Omaha, January prices on choice lambs ranged from \$17.25 to \$19.75; at Denver choice lambs brought from \$18.75 to \$19.75; at Ft. Worth choice grade prices ranged from \$17 to \$18.50, and at Portland, prices were in an \$18 to \$20 range. In each instance, higher prices went for woolled offerings.

At the end of the month choice lambs were bringing the following prices at leading terminal outlets:

Chicago, \$18 to \$18.75 for shorn and \$18.75 to \$19.50 for woolled; Denver, \$18.75 to \$19 for woolled; Ft. Worth, \$17 to \$17.25 for both shorn and woolled; Omaha, \$17.25 to \$18.25 for shorn and \$18 to \$19 for woolled, and Portland, \$18.50 to \$19 for woolled. All quotations given are for lambs under 110 pounds; heavier lambs were discounted at most markets.

Good and choice grade lambs sold in a range of \$17 to \$20 at Chicago during January; \$17 to \$19.50 at Denver; \$16 to \$18.50 at Ft. Worth; \$17.50 to \$18 at Los Angeles; \$16.75 to \$19 at Ogden; \$16.50 to \$19.50 at Omaha; \$17.50 to \$19 at Portland, and \$18 to \$19.50 at Stockton. Again in each case, higher prices were paid for woolled offerings.

As January closed, good and choice grade lambs were bringing the following prices at the leading terminal markets:

Chicago, \$17.50 to \$18.50 for shorn and \$18 to \$19 for woolled; Denver, \$17.75 to \$18 for shorn and \$18.25 to \$18.50 for woolled; Ft. Worth, \$16 to \$17.25 for both; Los Angeles, \$17.50 to \$18 for shorn; Ogden, \$18 to \$18.50 for woolled; Omaha, \$16.75 to \$17.75 for shorn and \$17.50 to \$18.25 for woolled; Portland, \$18 to \$19 on woolled, and Stockton, \$18.50 to \$19.50 on woolled. Here, as in the choice grades, prices quoted are for lambs weighing 110 pounds or under, with heavier lambs being discounted.

Prices on slaughter ewes remained fairly constant during the month, except for a few price increases noted at some of the marketing centers.

Slaughter ewe prices were highest at Los Angeles, where good grade ewes sold at \$9 to \$10 during January, and utility ewes sold at \$8 to \$9.

Good and choice grade ewes brought \$5.50 to \$8 at Chicago; \$8 at Ogden; \$7

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1959	1958
Week Ended.....	Jan. 24	Jan. 25
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter to Date.....	868,759	673,954
Slaughter at Major Centers.....	274,875	220,596
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Woolled):.....		
Choice and Prime.....	\$19.85*	\$24.85
Good and Choice.....	19.40	24.03
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 Pounds.....	43.00	53.00
Choice, 45-55 Pounds.....	42.60	51.00
Good, All Weights.....	40.80	49.75

Federally Inspected Slaughter—December

	1959	1958
Cattle	1,437,000	1,473,000
Calves	474,000	569,000
Hogs	5,814,000	5,523,000
Sheep and Lambs.....	1,061,000	978,000

*Choice only; no quotations on Prime.

to \$8.50 at Omaha, and \$7 to \$9.50 at Stockton. Good grade ewes sold at \$8 to \$8.25 at Ft. Worth and \$7.50 to \$9 at Portland.

For cull and utility grade ewes prices were at \$6 to \$7 at Chicago; \$5 to \$7 at Denver; \$7.50 to \$8 at Ft. Worth; \$3 to \$5 at Ogden; \$5 to \$7.50 at Omaha; and \$4 to \$7.50 at both Portland and Stockton.

Good and choice feeder lambs moved in a January price range of \$16 to \$21. The low price was paid at Stockton on January 5, while the high was recorded at Omaha on January 8, 15, 22 and 29. The average price on good and choice feeders for the month was approximately \$17.50 to \$19.50.

The few medium and good grade feeders offered at terminal outlets moved in a \$15 to \$18.25 price range. The low was again paid at Stockton on January 5, while the high was paid at Denver on January 27.

Western dressed carcasses of choice and prime grades opened the month at New York between \$39 and \$47. They dipped during the middle of the month; recovered partially, and closed the month at \$38.50 to \$46.

The closing price on good and choice grade carcasses was \$38 to \$45. These grades had opened the month in a \$38 to \$46 range.

Country Sales and Contracting

CALIFORNIA

Early January: Four loads of choice, 100- to 105-pound lambs, with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts were reported to have moved at \$18 to \$19, and a few loads of lambs, weighing 115 to 120 pounds, with No. 1 pelts, brought \$17.50. Also reported during the early part of the month were the sales of six loads of good to mostly choice 90- to 105-pound, fed slaughter lambs with No. 1 pelts at \$19, and six loads of choice, 115- to 120-pound, pellet-fed lambs with No. 1 pelts at \$17.50.

Mid January: Several loads of good to prime California fed, shorn lambs with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts were reported sold at \$17.50 to \$19.50.

Late January: Several loads of good and choice woolled and shorn lambs moved at \$17.50 to \$19.25, including 35 loads of Imperial Valley shorn offerings with No. 1 and 2 pelts at \$17.50 to \$18.25. On the Imperial Valley offerings, higher prices were confined to weights of 117 pounds and under. Also reported sold were five loads of choice and prime, pellet-fed lambs in the south-central sector of the State. The lambs, weighing 115 pounds, with No. 1 pelts, brought \$18.

COLORADO

Early January: Some 25 loads of good

and choice, 99- to 108-pound, fed wool lambs in the northern part of the State brought \$19 to \$19.50, delivered to and weighed at Denver. Also reported was the sale of 15 loads of good and choice, 110-pound fed, woolled lambs in the same sector at \$19.25 to \$19.75. They were delivered to and weighed at Denver.

Mid January: In northern Colorado, some 25 loads of good to choice woolled slaughter lambs, weighing 97 to 119 pounds, went for \$18.50 to \$19.50, with lambs under 108 pounds bringing prices in a \$19.35 to \$19.50 range. One load of the same type lambs also sold, delivered to Denver, at \$19.75. A load of clipped, 98-pound, fed lambs was reported sold at \$18. Again in the northern sector of the State, around 29 loads of good to mostly choice, 98- to 110-pound, woolled slaughter lambs were sold on a delivered to Denver basis at \$18.75 to \$19.25. In the Arkansas Valley, several loads of choice, woolled lambs weighing up to 118 pounds, were reported to have brought \$18.75 per hundredweight, f.o.b. feedlot with a 4 percent shrink.

Late January: In northern Colorado, around 35 loads of good to mostly choice fed woolled slaughter lambs, weighing up to 122 pounds, sold delivered and weighed at Denver at \$18.50 to \$19.25, with most late sales at \$18.75 and down. An additional two and a half loads of mostly choice, 103- to 105-pound, clipped lambs with number 1 pelts brought \$17.25 to \$18.

IDAHO

Early January: In southern Idaho, the following sales were reported at 4 percent shrink or equivalent, f.o.b. feedlot: 750 head of 75 to 80 percent choice woolled lambs, weighing 104 pounds, at \$20.50, with a 50 cent freight benefit; 5,000 choice woolled lambs, weighing between 100 and 110 pounds at \$20 for delivery in February; five loads of mostly choice 105- to 108-pound woolled lambs at \$18 to \$18.50; eight loads of mostly choice 117- to 125-pound woolled lambs at \$17.25 to \$17.50, and four loads of mostly good to choice 135- to 142-pound woolled slaughter ewes at \$9.

MONTANA

Early January: Some 618 head of good and choice woolled slaughter lambs, averaging 107 pounds, were delivered to Billings at \$17 per hundredweight.

NEW MEXICO

Early January: Sales and contracting of fed lambs in the Pecos Valley area involved some 15,000 head. Mostly choice, 100-pound slaughter lambs with

No. 1 pelts sold at \$17, with a 4 to 5 percent shrink, and with weights over 100 pounds discounted 20 cents per pound on a weight schedule basis. Three loads of choice, 108-pound lambs brought \$33 on a carcass basis.

Late January: Over 7,000 good to mostly choice slaughter lambs, with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts and weighing 100 to 105 pounds, sold in the Pecos Valley at \$16 to \$16.50, f.o.b. feedlots. Lambs over 105 pounds were discounted 20 cents per hundredweight on a weight-schedule basis.

UTAH

Early January: A few loads of choice, 105- to 108-pound fed lambs were reported sold at \$18 to \$18.50. Also reported moved were 16 loads of good to mostly choice 104- to 109-pound fed lambs at \$18.50; three loads of choice, 115- to 120-pound fed lambs at \$16.50, and four loads of choice 120-pound fed lambs at \$16.

Late January: A few loads of woolled and shorn slaughter offerings were reported to have moved at \$17.50 to \$19.25. Also reported sold were a couple of loads of mostly choice, 100-pound, woolled slaughter lambs at \$19.50; at least nine loads of good to about 60 to 75 percent choice, 110-pound and down lambs at \$18.50 to \$19; seven loads of mostly good to choice lambs at \$18 to \$18.50, and a single load of shorn lambs with No. 1 pelts at \$17.75. All of the latter sales were f.o.b. point of origin at 4 to 5 percent shrink.

WASHINGTON

Early January: Sold f.o.b. at 4 percent shrink were: a single load of choice, 101-pound shorn offerings with No. 2 and 3 pelts, at \$19; six loads of mostly choice, 108- to 110-pound shorn lambs with No. 2 pelts at \$18; two loads of choice shorn offerings with No. 2 pelts and weighing 125 pounds at \$16, and two loads of shorn, 140-pound lambs at \$15. Also sold on a delivered to plant basis with 5 percent shrink were 200 head of mostly choice woolled and shorn lambs with No. 1 pelts. These lambs brought \$18.50.

Mild January: Several loads of mostly choice, 100- to 108-pound slaughter lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts sold at \$18.50 to \$19, while the same grade lambs with No. 2 and 3 pelts and weighing about 125 pounds sold at \$16. These sales were on an f.o.b., 4 percent shrink basis. Also reported was the sale of several loads of choice fed lambs, both woolled and shorn, weighing 90 to 110 pounds at \$19 to \$20, f.o.b., with 4 percent shrink.

(Continued on next page)

WYOMING

Early January: In the northern part of the State, several thousand mostly choice woolled slaughter lambs moved at \$18.50 laid at Denver, with penalties on weights over 107 pounds.

Mid January: About 3,000 mostly choice woolled slaughter lambs delivered out of the Big Horn Basin area at \$19.25, f.o.b. Denver on weights 106 pounds and down, with a 15-cent penalty per hundredweight on heavier offerings. In the Riverton area, around 700 head closely sorted rather thin yearling and two-year-old whitefaced ewes turned for immediate delivery at \$30 per head, and 900 good-framed, around 95-pound whitefaced ewe lambs sold off roughage feed at \$24 per hundredweight. In northeastern Wyoming, around 1,000 good, thin, around 73-pound, whitefaced ewe lambs sold off the range at \$23 per hundredweight, and around 1,500 yearling ewes contracted for May 1 to 15 delivery with lamb at side at \$39 per pair.

Late January: In northern Wyoming, a carload of good and choice, around 80-pound woolled feeder lambs brought \$18, with an overnight stand.

Lamb Imports Rise Rapidly in '58

The rapid rise in imports of lamb and mutton during the first ten months of 1958 as compared with 1957 is shown in the following table:

IMPORTS OF LAMB AND MUTTON (In Pounds)

Lamb		Mutton and Goat	
	1957		1958
January	26,049	January	1,034
February	75,620	February	339,911
March	622,719	March	28,150
April	229,725	April	897,238
May	126,580	May	179,344
June	87,594	June	122,873
July	16,514	July	1,996
August	18,764	August	228,453
September	40,351	September	155,631
October	254,174	October	171,018
November	194,343	November	1,500
December	104,059	December	856,741
Total	1,796,492	Total	1,746,740
			13,082,138

Note: Figures obtained from Foreign Agriculture Service.

The largest increase is in mutton imports which do not compete with lamb. They are largely used in canned baby foods.

USDA Survey Notes Good Lamb Crop Development

A survey of early spring lamb conditions conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the final quarter of 1958 and the opening month of 1959 revealed generally satisfactory development of the crop in various sections of the far western States.

Some difficulties, of course, have been encountered with both spring and old crop lambs; however, the overall situation is termed "satisfactory."

Part of the favorable conditions are attributed to a sustained period of dry weather and above normal temperatures. On the other hand, these same climatic conditions forced most producers to engage in heavy supplemental feeding and brought about some problems with "screw" worms and other related difficulties. These problems were not encountered to any great degree during the same period last year.

In California's Imperial Valley, fewer problems currently exist with spring lambs than with old crop stock. Trade sources indicate some 12,000 stock ewes (or pairs) are currently in the area with spring lambs doing well and averaging 60 to 80 pounds at the end of January.

Old crop lambs on feed in the Imperial Valley as of the first of the year number 181,000—some 10,000 more than

on January 1, 1958. Warm temperatures during October and November caused considerable shipping and working diseases, with death losses of from 3 to 5 percent.

Old croppers in the Imperial, however, have been gaining excellently, and a possible weight problem is foreshadowed unless an orderly marketing pattern is followed. In this connection, trade has been extremely slow in getting under way—due largely to the recent depressed state of lamb prices. Actual f.o.b. sales commenced on January 20th at levels \$6 to \$6.50 under the corresponding period of a year ago.

In the southern San Joaquin Valley of California, weather during lambing was favorable and a high percentage dropped. However, lack of moisture and adequate green feed resulted in retarded growth and increased losses, especially of twins. Some rainfall in early January helped somewhat, but more precipitation is needed immediately to aid forage growth. No talk of pre-Easter contracting has occurred as yet, since prospects point to underfinished early lambs unless ideal moisture and growing conditions prevail for the next several weeks.

In the northern San Joaquin and southern Sacramento valleys the early drop is generally in excellent condition,

although all operators are still finding it necessary to feed supplements to ewes. As of the end of the month, range growth is getting well started. Some creep feeding also contributed to the good condition of lambs. Weights up to 70 pounds have been reported in the San Joaquin, while weights in the Sacramento Valley are said to be mainly between 45 and 60 pounds. South of Stockton, most lambs have been moved to foothill elevations, while in northern areas the bulk of the spring crop is still on permanent pasture.

A normal lamb crop is reported in Arizona, with a lambing percentage of near 125 percent. Lambs are presently reported to be in good condition and heavier than the last few years.

Due to favorable weather, the condition of ewes in the Intermountain States is the best in years. However, some concern has been manifested in southern Utah about the lack of moisture—the snow pack in the area at this time of year being far below normal.

Some Idaho sheepmen, particularly in the Minidoka area, are quite concerned about the unusually high percentage of deformed lambs which have been dropped. These lambs have enlarged brittle leg joints, and, usually, stiff swayed backs. Such lambs have been dying at birth or shortly after.



Author DeWitt Grandy, left, and pilot Paul O'Bagy check a map to see where plane load of chemicals is to be released.



Sagebrush kill on Vestus Mahoney range is checked during early September. The kill ranges from some 70 to almost 100 percent.



The plane, a converted Navy bomber, is shown making a 25-foot high "pass" over Reuel Jacobson's range. The plane flew at 180 mph.

Sprayed Sagebrush 'Growing Itself to Death' in Utah

By DEWITT C. GRANDY*
U. S. Soil Conservation Service

BIG sagebrush has been "growing itself to death" this past spring in the Wasatch Soil Conservation District of north-central Utah.

This amazing and deadly growth is caused by the chemical 2-4-D (butyl-ester) which was applied from an airplane.

Vern Wilson, chairman of the Wasatch district, reports aerial spraying was completed on 3,420 acres of range lands infested with big sagebrush.

Preparation for this aerial eradication of sage began last winter when a group of ranchers met to discuss their brush problems with representatives of the Wasatch district, Soil Conservation Service, ASC Committee, and Extension Service.

Ranchers participating were Don Clyde, president, National Wool Growers Association; Vestus Mahoney, Jay McNaughton and Bob Clyde, Heber City; Roy Okelberry, Goshen; Virgil Jacobson, Fountain Green; Emory Smith and Tracy Wright, Salt Lake City, and Reuel Jacobson, Provo.

Range site and condition class maps were studied to determine the areas which would show the greatest response from sage spraying. These maps are part of the rancher's range conservation plan with the soil conservation district.

At the meeting it was decided that the principal objective in spraying should be an improvement in range condition class. This goal would also result in an increase in forage production. It was further decided that range in fair and good condition class should be sprayed, since this type range has some of the better grasses present as an understory to the sagebrush. As the sage-

brush dies the grasses increase in number, size and vigor. This comes about as a result of increased moisture, plant nutrients, and direct light which becomes available to the grasses.

The main species of vegetation associated with the sagebrush were also considered and discussed at the meeting. It was mentioned that some good species of weeds and browse, such as bitter brush, might be killed by the spray, while others, such as rabbit brush might not. This would open the area to invasion of rabbit brush as the sagebrush died.

At the meeting, Mr. Clyde commented, "The spraying of sagebrush is one of the methods of range improvement now in use by livestock producers. Every far-sighted livestock man realizes that his range is the basis of his operation."

"The carrying capacity of his land determines the number of stock he can run, the financial success of his operation and the continuance of his business. Forage for his livestock must be a renewable resource, an annual crop which must be carefully nourished and sustained. Over-use, soil movement, rapid water run-off, or the replacement of good forage by less desirable grasses and annuals on his range are danger signals of which every rancher must become conscious.

"Range lands under the best of management may wear out to some extent; so it becomes necessary to use every method of improvement to keep range lands on the upgrade. Stockmen must be alert and sufficiently progressive to profit by new technical knowledge provided by governmental and other agencies.

"The spraying of big sagebrush is a new and successful practice of range

management and ranchers are now applying this knowledge to increase range forage and sustain their industry."

Following the meeting ranchers appointed a committee to accept bids from spraying contractors on the combined acreage which was to be sprayed. Paul O'Bagy, Salt Lake City, was hired to do the job.

Mr. O'Bagy piloted the plane, a converted U. S. Navy torpedo bomber, especially equipped for spraying range lands.

The plane flew about 25 feet above the ground and sprayed a swath 208 feet wide at a speed of 160 to 180 miles per hour. Spray was applied at the rate of about three gallons per acre.

The mixture consisted of two pounds of 2-4-D (Acid equivalent) and three gallons of diesel fuel. The diesel fuel acted as a carrier for the chemical.

At lower elevations of 5,700 to 6,500 feet, sagebrush was sprayed during late May. At elevations of 6,700 to 8,200 feet spraying was done during mid June. Exact spraying time was dependent on temperature, ground moisture, and stage of sagebrush growth.

Experimental work showed spraying appeared to be more effective when new sagebrush twig growth was from three to four inches in length, and moisture conditions were favorable for rapid growth.

Examination in September revealed the sagebrush kill averaged from approximately 70 to almost 100 percent. The kill appeared to vary on different range lands because of growing conditions (soil moisture) and efficiency of application of the chemical.

*DeWitt Grandy is range specialist for the Soil Conservation Service in Central Utah and is headquartered at Heber City.



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Traditionally Taught by an 'Old Hand'

Sheep Shearing Instruction Moves to College

by JOYCE JEFFERS and
PAULINE WOODS

SHEEP shearing has been traditionally taught by an old hand at the game; now it is going to college.

Sponsored through the cooperation of the San Luis Obispo County, California, Farm Advisor's Office, a two-day Sheep Shearing School was held on the 3,000 acre ranch-style home campus of California State Polytechnic College.

Ed Warner, livestock specialist of Sunbeam Corporation, Chicago, was special instructor for the classes. Warner's students ranged from teenagers of local 4-H clubs and Future Farmers of America chapters to interested townfolk.

Of the 30 various steps in shearing sheep, eight are basic. Mr. Warner set up a series of these eight steps to illustrate proper positions used in the shearing process.

The first position as illustrated in Step One is to set the sheep on its rump, bringing both feet close in under the

rump. Mr. Warner grasps the animal between his knees so as to prevent it from slumping down. Slack is taken out of the sheep's body by lifting up on both forelegs. It is in this position that the brisket and belly are shorn.

In an almost continuous motion from the belly to the flank, Step Two involves the shearing of the stifle, flanks, and legs. The sheep's head is allowed to lop over to the side, the body well back from an upright position.

No change is made in this position of the sheep for Step Three. After the last stroke in the rump area, shift to the back of the head to shear the top knot. In the same motion shear the head back to the line between the base of the ears. By making a slight change in position, pulling the nose up against his left leg, Mr. Warner is able to shear the neck and on down to the brisket.

Step Four finds the shearing moved to the shoulder area. To shear this area the sheep is moved a little to the right. For leverage, the instructor hugs the sheep's body closely between his legs,

just below his knees. Here he shears the shoulder and right leg, then the left shoulder and leg. If there is wool below the knees of the sheep, stand a little more erect, grasping the forefoot and shearing the leg upwards toward the sheep's body.

Shearing the back is included in Step Five. The sheep is let down to rest, stretched out on its back. The shearer keeps his right foot close up to the body just ahead of its right shoulder. Strokes are made on the full length of the neck and back, from the rump forward.

Step Six involves switching to the other side of the sheep. Mr. Warner keeps the heel of his left foot firmly against the sheep's forelegs. In this position he grasps its neck with his arm and shears the left side. The curved position stretches the skin on the area being shorn.

The shearer brings the sheep to an upright position in Step Seven, forcing its head back between his legs. The

(Continued on page 50)

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USDA Releases Surplus Removal Cost Figures

SECTION 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act provides for the appropriation of an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from all tariff duties collected for use by the Secretary of Agriculture in the removal of surplus agricultural commodities. In the Agricultural Act of 1956 (the Soil Bank Act), Section 32 funds were supplemented by authorizing the appropriation of \$500,000,000 each fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957.

For the fiscal years 1936 through 1958, \$2,031,750,503 has been spent under this surplus removal program. Purchases of commodities amounted to \$1,326,519,501. Fifteen percent of the purchases or \$303,563,175 covered livestock products. Included in these purchases were:

Beef	\$110,930,203
Pork products.....	\$126,932,377

Of the amount expended in beef purchases, \$109,440,786 was spent in the last five years alone.

Also under this program, \$42,985,170 has been used during the 1936-1958 period in the purchase of turkeys.

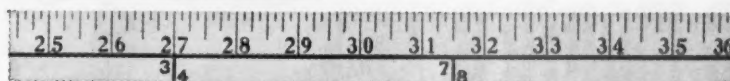
Producers of commodities handled under the surplus removal operation claim exemption from the "support program" label. However, since purchases of commodities are made when the open market for them is depressed, the question naturally arises as to just what constitutes "support."

Livestock Auction Market 'Posting' Begun by USDA

PLANs for Statewide "posting" under the Packers and Stockyards Act of livestock markets in Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Michigan, and Ohio were announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on January 16. Additional posting programs are planned in other States soon. This action is in line with legislation (Public Law 85-909) passed last year by Congress, which requires that all livestock auction markets be posted. When a market is posted, it must operate in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture.

February, 1959

from the Wool Bureau:



nothing measures up to **Wool**

WOOL will go sky high in fashion this month in a spectacular Wool Bureau-American Airlines joint venture—the first women's fashion show ever held aboard a jet airliner.

Whisking over New York's skyline at 30,000 feet and 700 miles an hour, the nation's top 200 newspaper and television fashion editors will see a showing of the latest in all-wool jet-age travel and resort fashions for spring and summer.

Handsomely clad in beautiful wool fashions, 10 manikins will parade the aisle of the new American Airlines 707 Boeing Jet Liner while the nation's fashion editors take notes on style and fabric.

A total of 36 wool fashions will be modeled, ranging from bathing suits to evening wear. Created specially for the show by America's top designers, the fashions will feature the newest in featherweight wool fabrics from the spring collections of America's most famous woolen and worsted mills.

The show is the major event of "Press Week" in New York City. During "Press Week" fashion editors from every State in the United States are brought to New York as guests of the Dress Institute, of which the Wool Bureau is an associate member.

The number of editors attending the showing will be so large as to require two separate flights from International Airport, with the wool fashions being

shown both times. Each editor will be provided with a complete press kit with stories and photographs of the wool fashions for editorial use throughout the spring and summer seasons.

A special advertisement on Jet-Age Wool will appear in the April issue of "Vogue" magazine and this will be backed up by editorial treatment of the new spring and summer wools in the same issues.

No doubt one of the most promotable themes of the spring 1959 season, Jet-Age Wool Fashions will be featured in store windows coast to coast.

IN 1959 the Wool Bureau will enlarge its feature distribution to service 900 daily newspapers and 350 radio and television stations with pictures and feature material on the complete male wardrobe with emphasis on wool apparel.

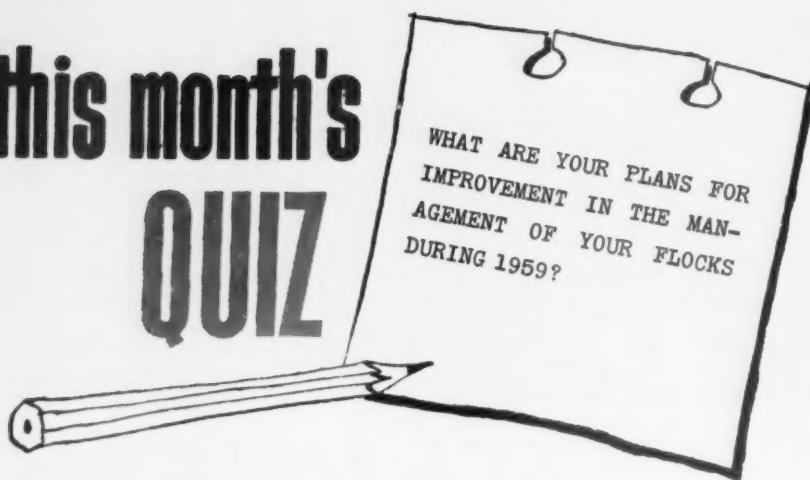
Special supplement material will also go out to a large list of the more important weekly newspapers.

Press packages which the Wool Bureau will send out cover stories on urban and suburban apparel, travel and vacation clothes, and wardrobes for teenagers. Special emphasis in the new package will be given to stories on proper dress for young people.



This American Airlines Jet Liner was recently the site of the most modern fashion show ever held—30,000 feet above the skyline of New York City at 700 mph. The Jet-Age fashions, it goes without saying, were made of wool.

this month's QUIZ



WE plan to make improvements along two major lines—breeding and range management.

In breeding, we plan to flush our ewes and change rams every four or five days, since this has increased our number of twin lambs. Frequent changing of rams has kept twins coming all through the lambing season rather than just during the first half, as was the case when we didn't change rams as frequently. Ram fertility tests would be valuable to us.

In range management we are trying to set up a deferred-rotation grazing system on our summer range. Fencing an area into several pastures and using rotation grazing seems to increase the carrying capacity from 10 to 15 percent, even without any additional improvements.

—William J. Hoffman
Montrose, Colorado

WITH the help of the University of Wyoming we were able to weigh our purebred Columbia ram lambs, measure the length of their staple and find the density of their wool. By correlating this information, we hope to find our best sires and the dams from which they came.

This should greatly improve our purebred flock. Naturally, as our purebred flock improves, our commercial flock will improve too. We also hope to be of assistance in the improvement of other flocks.

—Jack Markley
Laramie, Wyoming

DUE to increased cost of operating our range flocks, we are engaged in a program of getting more returns per ewe. We are endeavoring to increase our wool production and pounds of lamb raised per ewe by rigid culling and using better quality rams.

—Robert H. Blackford, Jr.
Wheatland, California

I am trying to get better herders and I will also try to get along with fewer men. We attempt to do as much of the work as possible ourselves. We also give lambing our personal attention, since this increases our lambing percentage.

—Charles R. Kippen
Morgan, Utah

THE most important improvement which needs to be made here in eastern Oregon is in predatory animal control. If proper predatory animal control could be maintained, we could cut our labor expenses in half, our feed expenses by one-third and could increase our income by one-third.

I think the solution of this problem is the deciding factor in whether or not the number of sheepmen in this area will increase or decrease. There are a number of people here who are starting to operate small flocks. If there are two or three old female coyotes around their places this year, think what there will be next year—enough to put them out of business.

I believe we should plan ahead on this problem before it puts us out of operation.

—R. Humphreys
Kimberly, Oregon

WE do not have a special improvement plan for 1959, but intend to do our best to stay in the business. We think we are going to do better by raising our own replacements. Last fall we purchased 24 fine rams from Adin Nielson of Ephraim, Utah, and trust the results two years from now will be satisfactory.

—D. F. Lange
Palouse, Washington

LABOR is one of our major problems, but we do not know of a practical solution.

—Magagna Brothers
Rock Springs, Wyoming

WE have twice sorted our herd to find the type of replacement ewe lambs we want. We first sorted out those ewe lambs which had the conformation and size we desired. These lambs were then sorted again for proper wool types. This process gave us 100 of the choicest ewes out of our band of 3,000. These 100 ewe lambs were then bred to our best rams—the product of 25 years of selection from purebred Columbia rams.

We will lamb from March to the last of April in three separate flocks. We will feed corn cake and use mineral salt the last month before lambing to avoid pregnancy disease. When the lambs are four weeks old, we intend to feed phenothiazine salt for a few days.

In the past we have had some trouble with stiff lambs on the summer range. We have tried to remedy that, but have not been very successful.

We are also planning to build more watering ponds on our private, Forest Service and public domain ranges. We have found that these improvements pay off. Many of our neighbors are doing the same thing. We have also been very fortunate to receive excellent cooperation from both the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management in making these improvements.

—Clair Hotchkiss and Sons
Hotchkiss, Colorado

I am conducting an experimental project of breeding 200 ewe lambs as replacement ewes, rather than buying older and more expensive ewes. My purpose is to ascertain lambing percentage, effect on ewes, death rate, etc.

—C. E. Hogue
Steamboat Springs, Colorado

I breed registered Suffolks and, of course, my constant objective is to use the best rams I can buy.

My plans for the future are to save no ewe lambs that have any defects and continue to weed out ewes that do not produce top lambs.

My biggest problem is finding top stud rams for which I don't have to pay beyond my means. The last few years I have used aged rams that have been proven in some other flock. This year I am also going to try to get ewes to adopt lambs by using Diquel.

—Reed Hulet
American Falls, Idaho

THE State College recently went through my herd and selected my top ewes. I will take my replacement lambs from these State-College-selected ewes. A few years of following through with this practice and I should have a more uniform band of ewes.

—Edwin H. Kaime
Aztec, New Mexico

(Continued on page 50)

Appearance Proves to be Poor Performance Indicator

SUBSTITUTION of uniform performance tests of all potential sires produced by purebred cattle and sheep growers of Utah for "appearance" judging, is the aim of a performance testing program now in its second year at Utah State University.

Research at the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station and elsewhere have shown conclusively that the appearance of a ram or bull is a poor indicator of how fast and how efficiently his offspring will convert feed to meat, said Dr. James A. Bennett, head of animal husbandry at USU and Doyle Matthews, assistant professor and director of the performance testing program.

The tests, which are now in full swing for the second successive year, are conducted by the experiment station under a grant from Utah Copper Division of Kennecott Copper Corporation, according to Dr. D. Wynne Thorne, director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station.

Breeders of high quality beef cattle and sheep whose herds are represented in the tests this year and who pay part of the total cost include:

Bulls, 29 head owned by Charles Redd, LaSal; E. S. Gardner, Evan Woodbury, St. George; Fred Baugh, Logan; Potter Brothers, Tremonton; John S. Boyden, Deseret Land and Livestock Co., and Arthur L. Crawford, all of Salt Lake City; Wilford and Wallace Wintch, Manti; and Hugh Colton, Vernal.

Rams, 53 head on test, owned by Mark Bradford, Mark Hansen, and Olsen Brothers, all of Spanish Fork; Clifford Blomquist, Coalville; Wynne Hansen, Collinston; Lloyd Davis, Tremonton; Voyle Bagley, Aurora; College of Southern Utah, and Dr. John H. Beal, Cedar City; Farrell Wankier, A. C. Dalby, and L. M. Stephenson, Levan; Alma Esplin, Logan; Allan Jenkins, Newton; and Hugh Colton, Vernal.

The rams were started on test slightly earlier this year and will be fed a modified ration to avoid fattening during the test.

The original proposal called for the performance testing of bulls and rams from Utah herds to continue for a three-year period, said Prof. Matthews.

Dr. Bennett emphasized that the performance testing is not competitive as between breeds, but merely on an in-



Utah State University county agent William Farnsworth, Vernal, gets a close look at a Suffolk ram on performance tests at USU. Standing behind the pen are, left to right, Russell R. Keetch, Charles Redd, Wilford Wintch, Clair Acord and Rell Argyle.

dividual basis to aid in selecting sires to provide rapid and efficient gains in off-spring.

Results of the second year of testing will be made known in April, Prof. Matthews said.

AN OPEN LETTER—

To U. S. Wool Growers

Gentlemen:

SHEARING time is fast approaching. Very shortly, wool buyers will be examining your newly shorn wools. The condition of those wools affects the price the buyers will be willing to pay you.

Now is the time to insure that you get every cent of value possible. You can do this by seeing that your shearers make one full shearing cut and stop the wasteful double cuts or miss-clips as much as possible.

These double cuts represent a substantial item of expense to the wool manufacturer, as the short fibers disappear down the drain of the scouring machines or result in excessive wastes from subsequent processing.

Save yourself the best advantage by stopping a costly practice.

Safeguard your market, safeguard a higher price, safeguard a higher incentive payment by giving this matter your serious attention.

Remember that even though newly shorn sheep may appear to have too much wool remaining on their bodies, that excess fiber will result in a longer stapled more valuable fleece next season.

This matter is very important to all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Boston Wool Trade Association
National Association of Wool Manufacturers
National Wool Trade Association
Domestic Wool Company
Draper and Company, Inc.
Emery, Russell & Goodrich, Inc.
Forté, Dupee, Sawyer Company
J. M. Lea Wool Warehouses
M. Lyon & Company
Munro Kincaid Mottla, Inc.
National Wool Marketing Corporation
Producers Wool and Mohair Company
Sanderson Wool Commission Company
Albert A. Schneider, Inc.

E. H. Tryon, Inc.
Vetter & Williams, Inc.
Wilkins & Company, Ltd.
Wool Growers Warehouse Company
Marriner & Company, Inc.
Nichols & Company, Inc.
Prouvost, Lefebvre & Company, Inc.
The Top Company, Inc.
Fred Whitaker Company
Ames Textile Corporation
Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corporation
Burlington Industries (Pacific Mills)
Kent Manufacturing Company
J. P. Stevens Company, Inc.

President Clyde . . .

(Continued from page 17)

17,000 girls participating this year from nineteen States. In 1958 an organization known as "Woolens and Worsteds of America" was effected among the manufacturers of this type of woolen goods. The ASPC is matching any amount of money these people can raise to advertise their products. Their goal is a \$500,000 joint fund. Presently their activities are concentrated against the fallacious propaganda that imported woolen fabrics are better than American made.

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, together with the city of San Angelo, sponsored a new program this summer featuring Miss Wool. This event is a beauty and talent contest. Entries are solicited from every State. All expenses are paid by the sponsors. The winner becomes wool's royal ambassador and is provided with a fabulous all-woolen wardrobe. She is featured by newspapers, on radio and television, before women's clubs, in fashion salons and department stores. Traveling extensively, she represents the wool industry everywhere. Miss Beverly Bentley of New Mexico won the coveted title of "Miss Wool of 1959."

The effectiveness of the ASPC advertising program on lamb, for which a budget was set up by the directors at their March meeting of \$1,325,000, has been subject to considerable criticism during the past season because other red meats have outsold our product from three to six cents per pound. The severe break in the lamb market of the last 90 days has accentuated the questionable value of the program and its continuation. There are many contributing circumstances and factors which could be pointed out that are partially responsible for the low price of lambs. Much could be said in defense of the present lamb program, none of which time will permit me to enumerate. However, I would like to emphasize one point—most historians and economists agree that the invention and use of the wheel was probably the most important single improvement in man's economic advancement, yet do you suppose the first wheel was perfect? Don't you think it had some flat surfaces which made it hard to roll? What about the spokes, were they strong enough? The first time the wheel performed badly, did they throw it away and go back to packing their goods on their backs or dragging them through the dust? You know what they did, they worked with it, experimented and improved it and finally filled it with ball bearings so it almost ran by itself.

Our lamb advertising program is like the wheel—it's new. Let's not discard it and go back to depending on other segments of the meat trade to sell our lambs. Let's work with it, study it, experiment with new techniques and develop new approaches. None of us can, as of today, accurately evaluate it. The wool act has three more years to run. Why don't we see what can be done with it in that time? By then I am sure we will know its true value and it can easily be discarded then if it is not an asset to our business.

OTHER LEGISLATION

Although the extension of the National Wool Act represented the major effort made by the National Wool Growers Association, we worked on other legislation which was important to the industry. Because of the length of this report, in attempting to cover the activities of 1958, I shall not be able to do more than name the other legislative activities we worked on.

CARPET WOOL

The National Wool Growers Association, with the approval of the executive committee, compromised with the carpet wool people on H. R. 2151, which became Public Law 85-148. This measure suspends for two years duty on wools not finer than 46's, with a 10 percent tolerance of 48's, when used in the manufacture of carpets. It also sets up a comprehensive study of wools imported for carpet manufacture, the object being to determine if imports of this type of wool are actually necessary.

TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

Public Law 85-686, August 20, 1958. This law extends the President's authority to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries for four years or until June 30, 1962.

TEXTILE FIBER PRODUCTS IDENTIFICATION ACT

Public Law 85-897, September 2, 1958. The Wool Products Labeling Act came up for amendments. Protection for wool products was not changed.

JURISDICTION OVER MEAT PACKERS TRANSACTIONS

Amending Packers & Stockyards Act, Public Law 85-909, September 2, 1958. This was a compromise arrangement dividing the jurisdiction over meat packing and distribution between the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission. We worked hard to extend the authority of the Federal Trade Commission over wholesaling and retailing sales of meat, but most of this jurisdiction remains with

the Department of Agriculture. This bill is an improvement which should go farther in the next session of Congress.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC LAND WITHDRAWALS

Public Law 85-337, February 28, 1958. This law provides that land withdrawals shall not exceed 5,000 acres without an act of Congress.

TARIFF QUOTA ON WOOL FABRICS

The National Wool Growers Association has worked continually and on many fronts to uphold the application of the Geneva Reservation on wool products, which calls for an increase in the ad valorem duty on imported wool fabrics when they reach 5 percent of the average annual production in the United States for the preceding three years. President Eisenhower set the breakpoint last year at 14,200,000 pounds and it was filled the first week in July. Government agencies studying the present wool tariff quota have tentatively agreed that there will be no change in the allotment in 1959.

PENDING LEGISLATION

Wilderness Preservation Bills: Wilderness preservation bills were introduced in both sessions of the 85th Congress. The National Wool Growers Association, like other western industry groups, did not regard such legislation seriously. Last fall the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee conducted four hearings in the western cities: Bend, Oregon; San Francisco, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Albuquerque, New Mexico. The attendance at these hearings and the general acceptance of this legislation rudely awakened the opponents of this bill to the real possibility that 45 million acres of grazing lands in the twelve Western States could be taken out of production by action of the present Congress.

Most of our State associations testified against the wilderness bill at one or more of these public hearings. I represented the National at the Salt Lake hearing. The following listed points summarize our objections to such legislation:

1. It is a threat to the economy and tax structure of the 11 Western States, where land is the basic resource.

2. It is a threat to the future food needs of our growing population.

3. The wilderness status and beauty of western areas can be maintained with properly managed, conservative multiple use of the important and renewable resources of these areas under the administration of existing Government agencies.

4. The proposed National Wilderness Preservation Council would duplicate work of existing land agencies. This would be an added and unnecessary cost of Government.

5. This is special privilege legislation and contrary to the title, not for the benefit of the "whole people." The areas proposed, roadless and without modern facilities, would be made inaccessible to the "whole people" and would be reserved for the enjoyment of less than one percent of our population.

6. We already have adequate wilderness areas protected through departmental regulations and through legislation now in existence covering wildlife refuges, national parks and monuments and even wilderness areas within our national forests.

We need immediately to go to work against this legislation. If we can't defeat it, then we must amend it. The National Wool Growers Association has already helped organize a Resources Development Council. This is an organization of western industry groups cooperating to combat wilderness bills.

LAMB MARKETING

Lamb prices advanced moderately in 1958 over the previous year. The Department of Agriculture showed a seven percent increase. Although lambs did not reach the attractive levels enjoyed by other red meats, less erratic price fluctuations were noticeable after the low spot in April was passed.

Strong feeder competition, adequate feed supplies and the demand for white-faced ewe lambs added strength and stability to the fall market. November saw a definite weakening in the dressed trade which was soon reflected in live prices by a loss of \$2.50 per hundred-weight. December saw the market skid to \$17 at midmonth. Since then some of that six-dollar loss has been regained, but lamb feeders are now selling lambs readily for 20 cents that cost them 23 to 24 cents at their yard.

What caused such a sudden and devastating market debacle? All of us can point to some contributing causes. Heavy lambs, larger supplies, poorer quality, holiday season, lower pelt values: all of these factors accelerated the price drop. But it is my sincere opinion that the greatest single factor responsible for this severe market break was Government grading of lamb. (Now that I have got my feet wet, I had just as well plunge in). I feel certain that the greatest obstacle in the marketing of lamb at a reasonable profit is Federal grading. Therefore, the elimination of

grading becomes the number one problem for the lamb producing industry.

I realize the above statements constitute a serious indictment against the grading service. I also am aware that a series of accusations does not make a case. But let me point out some conditions we are subjected to: Many thousands of those lambs which broke the last November and December market would have been sold to the packer last fall if the buyer had not been afraid they would not grade. These lambs, instead of going into consumption, went back to the feeder, who fed them expensive feed longer than he should, hoping again to please the grader. But what did he end up with? A costly, heavy lamb, over-fat, wastey, unwanted by the packer, shunned by the retailer and unattractive to the housewife.

What are we raising and fattening lambs for? The consumer? That was yesteryear's objective. Today it is the Government grader who sits in the judgment seat and, with his magical stamp, rolls a lamb for a profit or a loss.

The lamb buyer no longer buys your lambs based on their market value, for he must reduce his bid $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents below their real value to make himself safe with this Government employee. The packer no longer is a salesman selling lambs on the rail according to their quality, but he is forced to submit a secret bid based on a grader's judgment. The retailer no longer stocks lamb selected for consumer preference but he buys overly fat, undesirable lambs to save advertising expenses and to keep faith with the banner nailed to the wall of his establishment, "We sell only U. S. choice graded lambs."

Many years ago in the wall which enclosed the city of Jerusalem, was a small narrow gate called "the eye of the needle." Few people were able to squeeze through and gain entrance. Our lamb marketing has become like that gate; we have narrowed and restricted it with the regulations and requirements of Government grading until it is nothing short of a miracle to run the present gamut of selling lambs from producer to consumer and reap a fair profit for the grower.

I hope this convention will pass a strong resolution demanding the grading of lamb be immediately discontinued. Trifling and inadequate changes in grading regulations have failed to bring us any real help in the past. Future changes will bring but temporary relief. I am sure some people will label my stand as radical. I assure you I have not forgotten the aphorism, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." But for years we have been hoping to solve this problem by appeasement. I think we should stop pussyfooting

around it and really go to work to rectify it. Consumers will no longer buy inedible fat. They want meat for their consumer dollar. Any system which attempts to force undesirable products on the buying public is obsolete and is obstructing the sale of our lamb at a fair and equitable profit.

I realize we must do more than pass resolutions. We must continue to push this matter on all fronts and great effort must be made to convert the retailers to cease their dependence on this grading practice in purchasing their lamb carcasses.

A year ago the National Association appointed a lamb committee to study and work on the improvement of lamb marketing. This committee has done some excellent work but much remains to be accomplished. I would like to recommend to this convention the appointment of a permanent lamb committee cooperating with feeder organizations and composed of the best lamb men we have in these organizations. This committee would have the responsibility of working on the grading problems and many other phases of marketing to insure to the producers, a larger share of the dollar the consumer spends for lamb. I would also like to recommend a method whereby this committee would be financed. That is always important. For several years you producers contributed 50 cents a car on sheep and lambs sent to market. This contribution was made in addition to the regular collections made to the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The collection was discontinued two years ago with the establishment of the American Sheep Producers Council. There is now in this fund approximately \$15,000 which is available to us. I think we should take this money and turn it to the lamb committee for a two-year intensive study and work on lamb marketing practices. The value of our lambs constitute roughly 70 percent of the income of the average grower. With approximately 20 million lambs marketed in the U. S. annually one-cent-a-pound increase on the price of lambs could easily mean 15 million dollars.

Let's institute a well-organized, intelligent and aggressive effort to improve our marketing procedure. We have nothing to gain by procrastination.

LAMB IMPORTATIONS

Lamb and mutton importations, principally from Australia and New Zealand, increased ten times during the first nine months of 1958 over the previous year. These two countries threaten to send to our market between 300 and 400 thousand lamb carcasses during the next four months. These lambs would have an average weight of 40

President Clyde . . .

pounds and would be sold at about 25 cents per pound landed cost with freight and duty paid. Correspondence from some of our growers who are touring New Zealand discount these figures and say that this large quantity will not come in. Why are we threatened with the flooding of our markets from these two countries? These are some of the reasons:

1. Lower wool prices in their respective countries.
2. Introduction and improvement of mutton-type sheep.
3. The termination of agreements to supply meat to foreign countries, mostly the United Kingdom.
4. The improvement in meat preservation by better refrigeration and packaging.
5. The appeal of the attractive high-priced American market, unprotected by adequate tariffs or quota restrictions.

What has been done?

Following the continuation of the serious break in the December lamb market, the National Wool Growers cabled J. L. Shute, chairman of the Australian Meat Board, and Joseph Malcolm of the New Zealand Meat Producers Board, advising them of the current domestic lamb situation and our concern over expected importations. Australia was favorable to reducing their shipments but New Zealand stated that they expected to continue moderate shipments which would not disrupt our market.

On December 29 the National Association joined with the National Lamb Feeders in sending a night letter urging all packers, jobbers, suppliers, chain stores and legitimate meat dealers to refrain from handling or distributing imported lamb carcasses or cuts. All of our replies expressed favorable cooperation.

Swift & Company said they were aware of the critical situation facing the lamb industry and promised to cooperate in stimulating increased demand. They also agreed to refrain from handling any further frozen meat or lamb as long as the current situation continues.

The Texas Association apprized Senator Lyndon Johnson, the Senate majority leader, of the lamb import problem, and he agreed to call a meeting in Washington this month with western Senators. We have advised our State associations to alert their Senators to be in attendance.

We have conferred with most of the western Senators alerting them to the problem and asking them for advice on

how to proceed to secure legislative relief from lamb imports. Senator Mundt has written President Eisenhower explaining the situation and asked for his suggestions. He has answered the letter and said that he would investigate the matter and report back to the Senator in the immediate future.

We accepted the invitation of the Federated Farmers of New Zealand to sponsor two representatives from our industry to visit New Zealand and discuss the importation problem. William McGregor, president of the Washington State Association and Dominic Eyherabide from the California Association made that trip and will give you a first hand report.

What can be done further?

1. Secure the imposition of quotas on imported lamb.
2. Secure an increase in tariff duties.
3. Demand thorough and technical compliance with United States and State inspection regulations and Federal grading standards.
4. Continue to work with the Australian and New Zealand Meat Boards to voluntarily limit their shipments.
5. Send our secretary, Ed Marsh, immediately to Washington to continue the work already initiated on this important problem.

Either tariff increases or quota imposition requires legislative action. It is doubtful if sufficient tariff relief could be secured because the present low rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound would have to be raised so drastically that the State Department would cry to high heaven.

The U. S. Tariff Commission could conduct an investigation to determine if the claim of injury could be sustained. Their recommendation would be made to the President. With the present foreign situation, he would most likely refuse or ignore a favorable recommendation. I think we should try immediately for emergency legislation directly through the Congress for a quota. However it has been reported by our friends in Congress that there would not be much chance of passage of such legislation unless the problem can be proved to be a real emergency. If quick congressional action is not possible, we should initiate action with both the Department of Agriculture under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act or with the Tariff Commission to institute a complete study of the matter under the escape procedure of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. As soon as this convention is out of the way, the most important thing we can do is to get our representatives on the job in Washing-

ton, D. C., to continue the work now being done.

EXPANSION

The National Wool Growers Association, as I have related, had its inception in the Eastern United States. At the beginning of the present century when the organization came West, the majority of the domestic sheep were already located here due to ample range and other favorable conditions. As our western flocks expanded, sheep operations in both the East and South became confined strictly to farm flocks, so those areas decreased in numbers of sheep, number of producers and interest in the Association. The continuation of this trend has resulted in the National Wool Growers Association being no longer a national but a western organization confined only to twelve or thirteen Western States.

I feel very definitely that the time has come for this organization to launch a major effort to establish the national as an association representing the entire United States by bringing into membership as many of the other thirty-odd States as will affiliate with us. There are many reasons why we need to expand our organization. Farm flock numbers are rapidly increasing. The passage of the wool act has given emphasis to their operations. Many farm flock States now exceed in numbers some Western States. We need more strength in our Association in national legislation. It is difficult to persuade the Congress to do anything for this industry when we do not have an active association to speak for it in three-fourths of the States in the Union. We seriously need the financial assistance of more State units to help carry the expense of doing a proper job not only in legislative activities but on other affairs for this industry.

I realize this expansion will be a difficult task. It would necessitate changes in our present financial structure; our voting procedure would be affected. There will be some problems which are not of mutual interest. It will incur expenses in contacting these other States. Some will be unresponsive to our invitation, but I am certain it is worth a sincere effort. The sheep numbers and the number of producers in the present National Association are declining seriously. To maintain a strong, effective association, we need to offset that loss by additional strength in new membership.

For many years we have talked about this expansion. We have surveyed from a distance this objective, but we have never had the courage to definitely pursue it. Wishing, thinking and day-dreaming will leave us weak and inadequate. The time for constructive

President Clyde . . .

action is **now!** I hope this convention will vote to institute a comprehensive membership enlistment program for 1959.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this convention will terminate my service as the president of your Association. I would like to express my sincere appreciation for having the privilege of representing you in this capacity. In behalf of myself, your secretary, Ed Marsh, and the Salt Lake office staff, I would like to say, "We have tried during the past two years to give you an economical, efficient and alert administration. Every problem we knew of which affected the welfare of your industry, we have worked diligently on. I realize more intelligent leadership might have accomplished more, but what we lacked in know-how, we made up in conscientious effort."

I would like to express my gratitude for the excellent cooperation I have received from the State associations and from your individual growers. The harmony and unity which has prevailed during the past two years has made difficult objectives easy to accomplish. If I could leave you one single bit of advice at the termination of my office tenure, it would be this: "We wool growers have too many enemies and too many serious problems affecting the survival of our industry for us to fight among ourselves. A united association can and will smooth out future problems and insure a survival of this industry against almost unsurmountable obstacles."

Success in the wool growing business trains you men to make quick decisions and initiate decisive action. I admire your aggressiveness, but I would like to warn you, for the sake of harmony in this Association, to move slowly when you encounter disagreement which may result in internal disruption. Take time out to study those who oppose you. Regard them not as your enemies, but as sincere individuals endeavoring to offer constructive suggestions. If you are outvoted, be Democratic enough to support the majority's decision. The best insurance bargain you growers will ever be offered for the small cost entailed is the continuation of this Association as a help in your business.

In conclusion I would like to say, you sheepherders are my kind of men and women. In my opinion, there are no better people. Thank you again for letting me be of service to you.

February, 1959



LAMB PROMOTION NEWS

from American Sheep Producers Council

ON December 31, the American Sheep Producers Council sent four memorandums to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson for his consideration.

One of the memorandums dealt with research and market information; the other three reports concerned imported lamb and mutton and the Government's position on the subject.

In the research report, the ASPC mentioned the need for factual and timely market information in order to conduct better planned and more productive promotional programs. The reports listed current weaknesses in USDA market researching and recommended several changes to help gather and compile valuable market news.

In the import memorandums, the ASPC cited the dangers of imports and called for improvements on import controls and inspection and grading of imported lamb.

PLANS for lamb advertising for the fiscal year beginning July 1, are presently being developed by the ASPC.

Proposed plans will be submitted to packer and retailer groups for their reactions, with final approval of the promotional program set to come at the annual directors meeting on March 10.

In connection with the program, a new trademark is being developed which will be used on all advertising and promotional display materials beginning with the new fiscal year.

Consumer advertising and materials will also carry the name "American Lamb Council." This does not supersede or replace the corporate name of the Council, but it has been felt for some time that the word "sheep" was slightly out of place when dealing with lamb meat. As a result, the title American Lamb Council will be used in all cases where the ASPC is dealing with the public.

DURING 1958, the ASPC spent \$657,000 on advertising lamb.

The lion's share, 70.8 percent, went for 283 newspaper ads. During the same period, 3,314 radio spot commercials accounted for 9.3 percent; TV announcements required 5.8 percent, and 95 magazine advertisements took the last 14.1.

On a market-by-market basis, the breakdown of expenditures for lamb advertising during the year are as follows:

New York, \$28,140; Philadelphia, \$44,580; Baltimore, \$21,950; Washington, \$27,490; Cleveland, \$44,420; Toledo, \$7,740; Detroit, \$48,450; Chicago, \$92,610; Milwaukee, \$22,580; Minneapolis-St. Paul, \$15,500; Denver, \$24,260; Houston, \$17,810; Salt Lake City, \$4,940; Seattle, \$14,820; Portland, \$16,160; San Francisco, \$61,030; Sacramento, \$10,030; Los Angeles, \$59,350, and San Diego, \$5,720.

Of the advertising funds, 90.3 percent was spent in these 19 major markets, and 9.7 percent went for ads in grocery trade and institutional magazines.

THE ASPC is developing five sets of color mats of lamb cuts to be offered to retailers for their own newspaper advertising.

This trend toward more color advertising by local meat retailers is gaining rapid acceptance. The ASPC will be among the first to offer such color mats in the red meat field.

FIELD personnel of the American Sheep Producers Council have done yeoman work to promote lamb on the local level in the promotional areas during 1958.

The eight lamb merchandising men serving the 19 promotion areas made more than 7,500 personal contacts, urging packers and restaurant operators to cooperate in expanding lamb sales.

"Always 100% Virgin Wool"

Pendleton®

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
SPORTSWEAR

LOUNGING ROBES

BED BLANKETS

RANCHWEAR

Pendleton Woolen Mills
Portland 4, Oregon



NEWS FROM

Woolens and Worsted of America

608 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

THE nationwide public relations and promotional program, sponsored by Woolens and Worsted of America, shifted into high gear last month with the approval by the association's board of directors of a formula which provides a formal pattern for membership dues.

The formula, developed in collaboration with WAWA's sponsoring associations and the membership committee of the organization, represents a self-imposed assessment, based on sales volume of wool products as defined by the Wool Labeling Act, as follows:

Sales Volume	Per Annum Rate for Two Years
Up to \$1,000,000	\$ 250
\$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000	\$ 500
\$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000	\$ 750
\$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000	\$ 1,000
\$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000	\$ 1,500
\$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000	\$ 2,000
\$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000	\$ 2,750
\$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000	\$ 3,500
\$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000	\$ 5,000
\$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000	\$ 7,500
\$50,000,000 and over	\$10,000

Members of WAWA sponsoring associations are now being solicited to join the huge inter-industry program by letters endorsing the program, signed by officers of the individual groups.

They include: the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, National Knitted Outerwear Association, Wool Manufacturers Council of the Northern Textile Association, Wool Promotion Fund of the Wool Trade, The Jersey Institute and The Felt Association.

Bellwethered by the American Sheep Producers Council, the new non-profit organization, in uniting all segments of the American wool trades under the WAWA insignia, has already accomplished a noteworthy feat. This is the first time in 25 years that interrelated American wool industry elements have joined forces in a coordinated promotional effort.

A goal of \$300,000 has been established for a two-year program, which will be executed under the supervision of Robert S. Taplinger Associates, New York public relations agency.

The American Sheep Producers Council has agreed to match, dollar-for-dollar, the funds raised through the membership drive among other spon-

soring associations, as well as membership subscriptions from firms in affiliated fields, such as machinery makers, dyers, finishers, etc.

With textile mill participation, the WAWA program, already under way, will be expanded to include a number of important projects for which plans have been developed awaiting the broadening of the financial base.

Among these is the American Woolen Bicentennial, a nationwide event to be celebrated in 1960, in accordance with official proclamations by the President of the United States, State governors and mayors of important cities.

The year-long program will include an impressive group of promotional kits for use by retail stores, displays, mats, films, slides, television materials, radio scripts, etc.

Among the commemorative materials planned is a special American wool industry stamp, now under consideration by the U. S. Post Office for issuance in 1960. Other items include automobile license plate slogans, signs in historic locations and plaques for significant historic sites.

A calendar of special events throughout the year is planned to enlist the support of organizations, schools, farm and homemaker groups, women's clubs, etc.

A new WAWA project, entitled "COUNTY FAIR FASHIONS OF AMERICAN-MADE WOOL," is now under development for introduction throughout the U. S. in fall, 1959. This promotion, activated with the cooperation of leading designers, textile mills and garment manufacturers, will dramatize the enormous appeal of style merchandise made of American-made woolens and worsteds.

Inspired by the popular concept of the typical American "County Fair," this fashion promotion is expected to stimulate wide trade excitement on manufacturing and retailing levels, as well as create extensive publicity in trade and consumer publications.

A nationally syndicated home sewing illustrated article, featuring a dress pattern specifying American-made wool, was distributed by King Features to newspapers from coast to coast, with a cumulative circulation of 30 million readers.

Sheep Shearing . . .

(Continued from page 42)

strokes are run around over the point of the shoulder. The sheep's right foreleg is permitted to come over from behind Mr. Warner's left leg for the wool is being removed from the front and side. Shearing is completed by a few short strokes in the top rump area.

Step Eight shows Mr. Warner tying the fleece into a bundle with paper twine so as to prevent damaging the fleece. If properly shorn, the fleece can be laid out in one piece.

Following Cal Poly's widely known "learn by doing" system of education, each student attending the classes attended lecture periods and participated in laboratories by actually shearing sheep.

Among the approximately 60 students enrolled for the two-day shearing course, were two Cal Poly coeds, Lilla Hunter, Hollister, California, and Barbara Foley, Stockton, California. Both are sophomore animal husbandry majors.

This Month's Quiz . . .

(Continued from page 44)

WE have made no plans at present to change our operations from 1958. If any improvements occur, they will be done as the situations call for them, in the ensuing months.

—Martin Brothers
Buffalo, Wyoming

I plan on keeping my flock about the same size. I feel it is about the right size for the amount of pasture and barn space I have. My only improvements will be in methods to make feeding and lambing easier and more convenient.

—George Kjerstad
Quinn, South Dakota

WE intend to increase the number of replacement ewe lambs saved from selected ewes to the point where all replacements will be home-raised. It is felt that by mating selected ewes to the best whitefaced rams, better quality replacements can be raised than are available by purchase.

—John S. Hofmann
Montrose, Colorado

I am always trying to improve my breeding flock each year. My overhead is too high. It is hard to get the kind of rams I would like. I believe I will feed more corn to try to cut the cost.

—Carroll Knutson
Pedro, South Dakota



New NWGA Women's Auxiliary officers are: seated, Mrs. O. T. Evans, Casper, Wyoming, president, and standing, left to right, Mrs. Parm Dickson, Okanogan, Washington, 1st vice president; Mrs. George Ward, Shaniko, Oregon, historian; and Mrs. Adolf Stieler, Comfort, Texas, auditor. Mrs. Sterling M. Ercanbrack, Provo, Utah, 2nd vice president, and Mrs. R. I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming, secretary-treasurer, were not present when the picture was taken.



Three past presidents of the Women's Auxiliary were present at Portland, Oregon, for the organization's 30th annual convention. Shown above are Mrs. W. A. Roberts, left, Yakima, Washington; Mrs. Rudie Mick, center, St. Onge, South Dakota, and Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah. Mrs. Roberts headed the ladies' organization from 1943 to 1945; Mrs. Mick is the group's immediate past president, having led the Auxiliary from 1957 to 1959, and Mrs. Chipman was president from 1947 to 1949. The trio hold decorations from the annual luncheon.

NWGA Women's Auxiliary Enjoys Successful 30th Anniversary Convention

WITH 100 percent participation of State contest directors from every one of the 20 States actively engaged in wool promotion through the Make It Yourself With Wool contest and the Miss Wool program, and attendance of 12 of the 15 presidents of recognized State auxiliaries, the 30th annual convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association set an outstanding record.

The first convention session was devoted entirely to the lamb promotion under the direction of National Lamb Chairman Mrs. Delbert Chipman of American Fork, Utah. After Mrs. Chipman's demonstration, there were lamb promotion reports from all of the States in attendance. This was the first lamb session in recent meetings. Both Mr. G. N. Winder and Mrs. Evadna Hammersley of the ASPC spoke at this meeting on lamb promotion.

The 30th birthday of the Auxiliary was celebrated with an anniversary cake carrying 30 candles in the Auxiliary color scheme of white for wool, green for grass, yellow for sunshine.

The ceremony followed a most enjoyable luncheon and style show in the Rose Bowl of the Multnomah Hotel. The

Portland Wool Trade hosted this delightful affair with Mrs. Charles Carter as general chairman and Mrs. E. C. Rogness in charge of the program.

Meier & Frank, one of Portland's leading department stores, put on the style show featuring wool entirely with their Fashion Director Catherine Wueste as commentator.

As the candles were being lighted on the anniversary cake following the style show, Mrs. Jane Powell of New Mexico delivered an "Ode to the Auxiliary," written by Mrs. Edith Christensen, Provo, Utah. Mrs. Harold Judy of Ohio read an original poem on the Make It Yourself With Wool project.

A tribute in memory of the first president of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Harlan Hill of Washington, was composed and directed by a past president, Mrs. Retta Roberts, also of Washington.

Past President and National Lamb Chairman Mrs. Delbert Chipman of Utah dedicated her poem to the outgoing president, Mrs. Rudie Mick of South Dakota, as she presented her with the past president's pin.

The celebration was preceded by two vocal selections by Mrs. Adolf Stieler accompanied by Mrs. Edwin Hill, both of Texas.

Mrs. Mick installed the following officers for the 1959-60 period: Mrs. O. T. Evans, Casper, Wyoming, president; Mrs. Parm Dickson of Okanogan, Washington, first vice president; Mrs. Sterling M. Ercanbrack, Provo, Utah, second vice president; Mrs. R. I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Adolf Stieler, Comfort, Texas, auditor; Mrs. George Ward, Shaniko, Oregon, historian.

The culmination of the convention was highlighted by an all-day trip through the Pendleton Woolen Mills, courtesy of C. M. Bishop, president. The home economist for the Pendleton Mills, Mrs. Emma Rogness, was in charge of arrangements.

I wish to extend to the Oregon Women's Auxiliary, their President Mrs. Marion Krebs, and Lamb Chairman Mrs. George Ward; the Baker Auxiliary and Mrs. Art Boyd, chairman; Mrs. Mac Hoke of Pendleton, Oregon, for her personal sponsorship of events, and to Mrs. Floyd Fox, National press correspondent, the heartfelt thanks of the women at the convention for the wonderful hospitality and perfect arrangements while we were in Portland.

—Mrs. Rudie Mick



EAT LAMB • WEAR WOOL • FOR HEALTH, BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE



The President's

Farewell Address

THERE are a few things we can escape in this world, but not the passing of time. I have known for many months I would have to write this farewell address. I have been allotted 24 hours each day for 365 days to do it in, but still I want to put it off. It is difficult to find words to express how I feel about all the wonderful people with whom I have been working during my term as president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association.

These two years could not be duplicated. There have been many jobs for all of us to carry out in the promotion of wool and lamb. No one has been afraid of the responsibilities, which are numerous in every one of the 20 States we operate in. These women and men do not ask, "What are we going to do about it?"—they just go at the job with a positive approach, and their compensation is measured by the development of our young American girls.

Educational Opportunity

These girls have the opportunity of an outstanding educational program in the Make It Yourself With Wool contest and the Miss Wool project while learning about the most wonderful fiber, WOOL. Then in the promotion of lamb they have the same advantage of acquiring a knowledge of the deliciousness of lamb, how to prepare and serve lamb in the tasty dishes that will tempt the appetite of everyone.

There is a lot of love in the hearts of these women and men who work hard—giving of their time, energy and affection to carrying out the educational programs arranged for and sponsored by the Women's Auxiliaries.

People who volunteer have their eyes on an important job: their hands opened out to accept the hard work with never a thought of shifting the responsibility onto someone else. In the 20 States in our wool and lamb empire, I have found just this type of people working with a song in their voices. Not once have I heard even a small grumble about any project.

I have learned to love these people very much—they will always be in my book of precious memories. From the stacks of Christmas Greetings received from these folks, I know we will exchange greetings

and notes at least once a year even though we may never meet again. These will be the memories of the two most glorious years of my life.

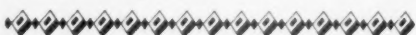
I would like to give you a resumé of the past year's activities in the promotion of wool and lamb. If you have had a chance to read the Wool Grower, you have known of the duties, trips, meetings, and general work I have written about in each issue of that very fine magazine.

I would like at this time to pay tribute to the Editor, Miss Irene Young. She is a super-woman with a very warm, glowing personality, who makes every effort to get the articles into the magazine.

The most outstanding accomplishment of the year was the launching of a National Lamb Promotion by the National Women's Auxiliary, to be carried out by the same 20 States that participate in the wool promotion. At the March meeting of the American Sheep Producers Council in Denver, the directors voted to allocate funds for the Women's Auxiliaries to use in the promotion of lamb.

Rules and Regulations

Lamb Chairman Mrs. Delbert Chipman and I set up some rules and regulations to be used as a guide for the States to work



PLEASE send all reports for the Auxiliary Section to Mrs. George Erickson, Belle Fourche, South Dakota, Press Correspondent for the National Auxiliary.



Pictured above with her family is Mrs. Rudie Mick, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association. Mrs. Mick attributes much of her success to the help of her husband, son and daughter.

by, and had them approved by the ASPC Executive Board. The States took the lead and enthusiastically have put on lamb cook-outs, barbecues, lamb dinners for various groups, had demonstrations for the ladies on how to prepare and serve lamb, stimulated teaching lamb to girls in home economics classes, and distributed quantities of recipe folders.

Another first in lamb promotion were the table mats featuring three recipes of the "hard-to-sell" cuts of lamb with accompanying color plates on pure white linen-like paper. These were made up by the National Women's Auxiliary and distributed free to the States to be used to further acquaint the public with uses of lamb. We have had many requests for the mats, which proves they have advertising value.

Progress Report Given

This last month I met with the Lamb Advisory Board of the American Sheep Producers Council in Denver to give our report of the progress of lamb promotion and to propose that the budget for 1959 be increased. Also the first part of December I met with the Wool Board of the same organization for the purpose of acquainting them with the wool promotion projects carried on by the 20 States. It was also the time to ask for future funds, so I did propose an increase in the allocation to cover the increase in number of contestants in the Make It Yourself With Wool contest and the National Miss Wool Pageant. This was the fourth proposal I have made for wool promotion to the ASPC.

The delegates and directors of the American Sheep Producers Council come from every State in the Union producing sheep. Many of these were not acquainted with the Make It Yourself With Wool contest nor

Farewell Address . . .

any wool promotion carried on by the Women's Auxiliaries. Last February, I prepared a complete history covering the 12 years of the contest. This history was sent to over 300 delegates of the ASPC over the United States. At the next general meeting of the ASPC delegates, directors, and Auxiliary members in Denver, Colorado, March, 1958, these men were well versed on the importance of this wool promotion and were willing to increase our funds to sponsor this educational program. We women appreciate very much the funds allocated to us by the American Sheep Producers Council.

The women are very much aware of the value of the Wool Act, especially Section 708, which is the promotion phase of the bill.

Auxiliary Influential

There were legislative difficulties which made it look as if the bill was not going to pass. The Auxiliary was contacted and urged to assist. The women went into action and thousands of letters, cards, telegrams and telephone calls swamped the desks of Congressmen. One Senator told Mr. Clyde he didn't think too much of the wool talk by the men, but he knew something was happening when the voice of the women was heard so influentially in Washington.

As president, I also sent out urgent appeals to the 20 States to send word to their Congressmen urging the passing of the Wool Bill. There was a lot of propaganda against this particular bill, but one approving word upon another approving word from the voting public got the job done.

Much credit is due President Don Clyde and Secretary E. E. Marsh for their untiring efforts at Washington, D. C., to get this bill passed in time to benefit the sheep industry.

The second week in August I made my first visit of the year to a wool growers' convention in San Francisco, California. My one thought was to interest the women of that large State in organizing an Auxiliary to their Wool Growers Association; a job we have been at for the past 30 years—or ever since the National Auxiliary was formed. Mrs. M. J. Overacker, State contest director of California, made the arrangements for a ladies' luncheon and invited me to be guest speaker. The ladies were eager for Auxiliary information—they organized their Auxiliary at once. It was a red letter day for me to have a new Women's Auxiliary in California. However, that State has carried on the MIYWW contest from the beginning.

Co-operation Praised

In California, a triangle of the Cal-Wool, Farm Bureau and Women's Auxiliary cooperate wonderfully well to sponsor the Make It Yourself With Wool project.

I was just home from California when I was invited to attend the first National Miss Wool Pageant to be held in San Angelo, Texas. This project was accepted on a national scale in 1958 by the National Wool Growers Association and Auxiliary. Thirteen States sent their Miss Wool to Texas for competition, and New Mexico's Miss Wool won the first National Miss Wool title. She has been in the field promoting the wearing of woolen garments ever since. Her most outstanding trip was to Alaska where she presented the Governor of the new State with an all-wool flag with 49 stars.

I would like to suggest to the States that they work through their Women's Auxil-

aries to sponsor a Miss Wool for the 1959 pageant which will also be held in San Angelo, Texas.

The wool growing organizations are naturally the most interested parties in wool promotion, so give them the honor of selecting a Miss Wool from your State. It is a high standard promotion scheme that has possibilities of becoming nation-wide.

Thousands Devote Time

For the past 12 years the Make It Yourself With Wool contest has been growing into a highly recommended educational program. There are thousands of women devoting their time to the progress of this contest. Two hundred seventy-five of these women are working on the local or district level, which is the nucleus of this contest.

This year for the first time, the National Women's Auxiliary is offering \$25 Savings Bonds as incentive gifts to the district chairmen with the highest number of contestants, percentagewise, over last year's count. It will be interesting to see who will win the bonds. The figures are computed at the Wool Bureau office. These women deserve and need lots of encouragement and words of appreciation. Many of them have no connection with the sheep industry but are very interested in the welfare of the girls. These two seasons at Christmas I have sent to each lady a Christmas Greeting, and this year a gift from the Auxiliary accompanied the message. It was a wool press cloth made up by Pendleton Woolen Mills. A word of praise creates a very large bundle of good will among the volunteer people working so hard to promote youth and our products. Do not pass up an opportunity to spread some of this praise to your workers.

Wisconsin Auxiliary Added

Another expansion of the organization was the Women's Auxiliary formed in Wisconsin, which sponsors the MIYWW contest in that State. This Wisconsin Auxiliary has a hard-working, loyal helper in Mr. Roy Richards of the Wisconsin Wool Growers Cooperative Association. I saw him and the State President and Director, Mrs. W. B. Hughes, at work on their first State contest, in connection with the National contest, held on the University Campus in Madison, Wisconsin, on November 1st.

It does my heart good to see how efficient these new States conduct their meetings and contests. Their sole interest is in making their contest work the best that is possible and making the results come out favorably.

The New Mexico women have had an organization for many years, but not until our last National Convention in Phoenix, Arizona, did they ask for membership in the National Women's Auxiliary. We welcomed this new addition, and hope they will always be happy they joined with the National Women's Auxiliary. When I was in Las Cruces, New Mexico, to attend their 1958 contest meeting, I was invited to say a few words at the men's meeting. I have good news—the New Mexico Wool Growers Association is planning to join the National Wool Growers Association in the very near future. They have an influx of young sheepmen anxious for expansion.

Fate Takes a Hand

Fate has many peculiar ways of making changes which brings me to the story that made me arrange a trip to Dallas, Texas, to attend the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' convention December 8-10. Mrs. Adolf Stierler, president of the Women's Auxiliary—tops to all of us—wrote that they would like

to send a couple of Make It Yourself With Wool contestants to the National contest. To my surprise, I found that in the Hill County Auxiliary in Texas, they have been conducting an area or district MIYWW contest for all of these years on their own initiative. The women of Texas are ready to launch a State-wide MIYWW contest. Now that the Miss Wool project is on a national basis, they want to keep on promoting wool through the MIYWW contest.

After all the arrangements were made including getting the approval of the Wool Bureau through President Max Schmitt, I felt just like any shepherd feels when he gets all of his flock into the fold. The Texas Auxiliary has always had a large membership and also has done a constant job of wool and lamb promotion. Now, Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., Kerrville, is their new State contest director, and Mrs. Willie B. Whitehead, Del Rio, their new president. I had the honor of installing the new officers.

Coldest Trip—Weatherwise

The coldest—as far as the weather was concerned—trip I have made this year was to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where Mrs. Walker, contest director, made arrangements to hold their contest on the University Campus. The weather might have been cold outside, but the reception I received was one of the warmest. I was also pleased to see some Minnesota women at the contest. They naturally were comparing State contests, but at the same time made a friendly impression between contest States.

One thing Mrs. Walker accomplished that was different than the other States, was bringing in the winners of the Sub-Debs as contest spectators. She is looking to the future for contestants and starting them in young. It was an added attraction and increased public attendance.

Again the University Campus was the scene of a lovely MIYWW contest when Mrs. Marshall Hughes, president, and Mrs. Raymond Farmer, Contest director of Colorado, took the contest to Fort Collins. The Chamber of Commerce was very cooperative, and with the staff of the University, many beautiful functions were arranged for the 65 young contestants, parents, directors and friends. A 10-inch snow fell the day before the contest, but it did not keep any of the girls away.

Delightful Lamb Dinner

A buffet dinner featuring lamb was prepared in the home economics kitchens for the group. The lamb was cooked under the direction of Home Economist Mrs. Hildgarde Johnson of Denver ASPC office, who also showed a film and gave some helpful remarks to the girls and guests. This affair was under the supervision of the Colorado Lamb Chairmen, Jackie O'Keefe and Mrs. Mike Hayes, both of Denver.

One contest (December 18-19) involved a long trip east to Columbus, Ohio. Their contest director, Mrs. Harold Judy, and her co-sponsor, Mr. Paul A. Getz, Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative, were very busy with their 26 MIYWW contestants. I want to congratulate the Ohio contest workers on their wonderful arrangements for the Style Show. The charm school demonstration was most beneficial to the girls, and I might include all of us women, too. All of the activities were in the Southern Hotel with the exception of the final showing which was on the campus of their University. The same type of lovely American girls as at other contests competed for honors, especially for the all-expense trip to the National Contest held in Portland, Oregon, this year.

This trip for two girls from each partici-

Farewell Address . . .

pating State is, and has been financed by F. W. Woolworth and Company for the past number of years. We are indeed grateful to this fine company for their interest and generous support of our home sewing contest using 100 percent wool fabrics.

Through a last-minute cancellation of a plane reservation, I was able to get to Chicago from Columbus in time to take advantage of my continued trip home—arriving the afternoon of December 22. I did have the opportunity of visiting awhile with my sister and family in Omaha, enroute home. My family go ahead with the home work and, as usual, had even made all of the Christmas preparations including the tree, which was decorated and shown brightly for my homecoming.

My last two Make It Yourself With Wool contests, in Arizona and Utah, were most satisfying. They made a perfect culmination to my term of office.

On January 10, I attended a very well-planned wool sewing show staged in the most pleasing atmosphere of the Phoenix Woman's Club. This was Mrs. Don Skousen's first MIYWW contest and I want to compliment her on the results of her year's efforts.

There were 40 participating with a record of three races taking part. It was the first State contest in which a sweet little colored girl modeled her own creation.

A human interest story accompanies the National Senior winner of that State, Charlotte Waddell. This young lady cannot hear or speak, but did not let her handicapped condition hamper her skill and personality. My appreciation for promoting sewing with wool is extended to the teacher of this handicapped school and also to teachers of the Indian schools.

I was very happy to be able to attend the wool growers' convention and MIYWW contest in Salt Lake City, Utah. Contest Director Mrs. Thornley Swan and Contest Director Mrs. William Swan are to be congratulated on holding the largest State contest of all. Participating in this contest were 109 girls from all corners of the State.

Also more men and women were in attendance at this convention, which proves Utah is a State of participation in the sheep industry.

National Lamb Chairman Mrs. Delbert Chipman and I were given time to promote our products over radio station KSL on January 16.

During my term of office, I have attended 17 of the 20 State contests, and in three States—Colorado, Texas and South Dakota—I have been present at their conventions in addition to the contest. I am sad to state that both years the dates of meetings in Washington, Oregon and Nevada conflicted with other State contest dates, and a decision as to where I would go had to be made. I decided to attend the contests in States where no Women's Auxiliary existed to sponsor them, and in all cases the States were new in the MIYWW contest empire. I felt they needed more help than the States who had been active all 12 years in conducting the sewing contest.

I regretted very much that it was humanly impossible for me to be present at the contests in Nevada, Washington and Oregon. I have a host of friends there, and being friends they realized the position I was in and were so understanding about the decisions I was forced to make. I sent telegrams to each State at the time of their contest meetings. I enjoyed the Christmas Greeting cards that came from State directors and presidents of these States. The president and contest director; namely, Mrs. Ed Suksdorf and Mrs. J. W. Mearns, Wash-

ington; Mrs. Marion Krebs and Mrs. Averill Hanson, Oregon; and Mrs. Stanley Ellison and Mrs. A. T. Tourreuil, Nevada, have done very outstanding jobs in both State Auxiliary and MIYWW contest activities. They all know just how to go ahead, because their primary interest is promotion of wool and lamb.

I spent a delightful two days in Scottsbluff, Nebraska, in early November. Mrs. Cletus Hanlon, State contest director, was conducting her first State contest at the Lincoln Hotel in that city. She had seven of the eight district directors there helping with the Style Show, and at a meeting with these directors, plans for 1959 were completed even as to places and dates. It was the one State show where a meat packing company, namely, Swift & Company, took a leading interest in the sewing contest. Their local manager was master of ceremonies at the banquet, and his company paid for, and presented the Pendleton skirt lengths to the girls.

One of the many nice things that happened in Pocatello, Idaho, during the wool growers' and Auxiliary convention and MIYWW contest, was visiting with Past President Mrs. Earl S. Wright. She sent greetings to all her friends.

Those two organizations in Idaho have a brother-sister presidency relationship—Wilbur Wilson, president of the Idaho Association and Myrri Heller, president of the Women's Auxiliary. Again, the contest, under supervision of Mrs. Roy Laird, State director, was the highlight at the banquet. Some more beautiful, talented girls were displaying their own creations made from 100 percent woolen fabrics.

I must not praise my own State convention and contest because of ethical reasons, but truly those South Dakota women put on a beautiful show, and it would take something out of this world to surpass them. All through my terms of vice president and now president, I have had the true, loyal support of the people in the sheep industry from my State. They have been most wonderful, and I appreciate this loyalty.

One of my most pleasant memories will be the real honest cooperation of our joint sponsor, the Wool Bureau, Inc. President Max Schmitt made a suggestion that twice a year the National Women's Auxiliary president and the president and contest director of the Wool Bureau, Inc., get together to review propositions, problems and any business pertaining to the joint sponsorship of the two organizations.

Once in July, we met in Rapid City, South Dakota, and the next time the Wool Bureau paid my way to New York on October 20 for four days' work at the offices. The work was on the official entry coupon form which needs revising. Plans for the convention in Portland were also handled. Many changes were made, because Mary North, who had been our contest director for the past 12 years, was leaving.

Mrs. Frances Ralston, Los Angeles, was selected to make all plans for the National Convention-Contest in Portland. In November, she and I set up many contest arrangements—both being in Portland at the time. Mrs. Marion Krebs, president of the Oregon Auxiliary, and her friend, Mrs. George Ward, sat in on the planning conference and were such good help, because they were on home territory.

In a telephone conversation from the Wool Bureau recently, I had the good news from Secretary-Treasurer Phil Colangelo that all of the mechanical work was completed on the trade-mark, "Make It Yourself With Wool," and the form was sent to Washington, D. C., for trade-mark application. This name is to be owned jointly by the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association and the Wool Bureau, Inc.

The popularity of this contest has expanded far and fast. It is approved by the National Association of Secondary School Principals, and is being recognized as the outstanding home sewing contest of the Nation. Therefore, it was only good business to have our contest title registered in our names.

The proof of the value of the MIYWW contest is shown by the willingness of State universities to offer their facilities for the style shows. The high standard of this contest has been guarded by every person working with it. The same type of God-loving, duty-bound individuals carry on this MIYWW contest, Miss Wool Pageant and lamb promotion projects in each of the 20 States. They go forward with this motto in their hearts, "I go forward joyously, for the grace of God is upon me."

It has been my joy and privilege to attend churches of seven different creeds with the women of the States I have visited. What a privilege to live in a free America—let us strive to keep it that way!

I've saved one wonderful association until the last—it is with the Pendleton Woolen Mills. It is unbelievable the interest President C. M. Bishop and Home Economist Mrs. Emma Rogness take in our sewing contest. Perhaps the fact that both organizations would not use any fabric except 100 percent wool, makes for a common bond.

Every State praises the Pendleton name and appreciates so much the available skirt lengths used for gifts. In sunny Phoenix, I wore a three-piece Pendleton suit of the newest spring style and color combination, a gift to me by my dear friend, Mr. Bishop and his wonderful company. I was so proud to display this very pretty suit.

I wish I could personally thank everyone with whom I have worked the past two years: All of the loyal sponsors of prizes for the Make It Yourself With Wool contest and Miss Wool Pageant; the executive officers of the National Wool Growers Association; executive officers, delegates and directors of the American Sheep Producers Council; the entire staff of the Wool Bureau, Inc.; the editors of the National Wool Grower and the Wool Sack; all State officers and volunteer workers in the contest, and last, but not least, all loyal National Auxiliary officers. Please accept my thanks.

I do feel I want to publicly express my appreciation to my husband, Rudie, and children, Judy and Jerry. They have been behind me all the way. Without their loyal cooperation, I could not have made the public appearances I have in all the States the past two years.

I have tried to spread enough good relationship between the States and the work the National Women's Auxiliary to put us on a firm foundation of explicit understanding. I was invited to address meetings, including those of the men, the women, directors and girls in every State I visited. Sometimes I was given a spot on the banquet program. It has been through these media I have learned to know and enjoy so many hundreds of men and women working to promote our products, wool and lamb. The greatest of our promotion work is in the development of our American girls, both educationally and culturally. They are our potential consumers of both finished products, wool and lamb, because they are the future homemakers of America.

I have told you how I used the time allotted to me the past 365 days. Even though I have drawn on this bank account of time, I find at the end of the year, the account is filled to capacity for 1959.

—Sincerely yours,

**Mrs. Rudie Mick, President
Women's Auxiliary to the
National Wool Growers Association**

The National Wool Grower

Afghanistan - A Nation Dependent Upon Sheep

ROBERT H. Burns, head of Wyoming University's Wool Department, has recently returned from two years in Afghanistan. While there he was in charge of the Wyoming University's contract team in education and research.

Dr. Burns brought back these interesting facts:

1. The primitive agriculture of Afghanistan is largely wheat and livestock. Sheep are the animals which are mainly used for meat and fiber. Relatively few cattle are raised, while the donkey and camel are the universal beasts of burden. Horses are used to a limited degree in the South and to a much larger extent in the North. Most livestock animals, outside of local consumption, are marketed in the capital city of Kabul.

2. The Karakul pelt industry is centered in the North. These pelts make up the major export of the country, and are sent largely to coat manufacturers in New York. Considerable progress has been made by the Karakul companies in grading these pelts, using color and curl as the major factors. Black is the standard color, but greys and various shades of red and brown occur. A new development is the golden color which is being produced in one flock in the Maimana area.

3. The carpet wool of Afghanistan is of excellent type and the Kandahar Wool Company makes four sorts; the two finest ones are used in fabrics; the two coarser ones for carpets. These wools come largely from the Ghelgai fat-tailed sheep and other fat-tailed sheep of the southern areas.

4. Cashmere or the downy undercoat of the goat is produced on a number of the local types of goats, particularly those from the northern part of the country. This specialty fiber is an important one for future export and the Afghan cashmere could well be publicized by governmental agencies. There is also a fair amount of camel fleece, or shed fiber, from the large-boned camels common in the country. This is used locally by the tribal people. Small amounts get into trade channels, mainly in Pakistan where the tribal people spend part of the year and cross the boundary line repeatedly.

Most of the animal fiber crop and skins are marketed through Pakistan and Iran.

Around the Range Country



Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, The National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about the condition of pastures is taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending February 2, 1959.

PASTURES

Livestock are generally wintering well, although cold weather over the central portion of the country increases care and feeding, particularly of young stock. Heavy supplemental feeding is necessary in many areas, but stored feed supplies are generally adequate to abundant.

Ranges and pastures are improving in coastal and upland sections of California, but range feed is short and moisture is needed in the San Joaquin Valley and southern California. Ranges continue dry in Arizona and New Mexico, with moisture badly needed to start spring growth. In central and eastern Texas, warm weather is needed to encourage growth of pastures and oat fields, but winter grasses and clovers are growing along the coast.

Pastures in the Southeast are in generally poor to fair condition from the previous cool weather and dryness in the late fall and early winter. Warmer weather and moisture are stimulating recovery, but grazing is still limited, and supplemental feeding is necessary on most farms.

Temperatures, repeating the familiar pattern of several previous weeks, were persistently mild in the Far West with weekly averages as much as 7° above normal; while east of the Rockies warmer weather the first part of the week was followed by an inflow of cold air which brought subzero cold to northern areas and freezing to northern portions of some of the Southern States.

CALIFORNIA

San Ramon, Contra Costa County
January 17, 1959

Costs of operation were lower in 1958 than 1957.

Winter range forage is very poor—no rain until late December. However, we have had good rains during the last few weeks. We have been doing some sup-

plemental feeding, and will have to do more than last year. We feed alfalfa meal and molasses and cottonseed meal. About \$30 or higher is the price per ton.

Sheep are in fair condition in this section. Our breeding flock is much smaller than last year. No lambs are being fed this winter.

Coyotes are less numerous.

—Thomas B. Bishop & Company

Wheatland, Yuba County
January 15, 1959

Sheep flocks are in good condition in this region. We range in the mountains in the summer. There are some cases of foot rot and blue tongue in the Valley. Our breeding flock is about the same size as last year. No lambs are being fed this winter. Last summer, whitefaced crossbreds sold from \$26 to \$27.

Before the first of the year, it was unusually dry. However, for the past few weeks we have been having good rains and warm weather and new feed is coming along fine. We are feeding hay pellets and split beans as supplements. We are not feeding so much this year, as the dry fall let our flocks stay later on fall pasture. Baled alfalfa hay sells at \$30 a ton.

There are more coyotes in our area. We are near Camp Beale Air Force Base, which is a good breeding area for coyotes.

A few items such as taxes and trucking have increased, otherwise, operating costs are about the same for 1958 as 1957.

The herder situation is fair.

—R. H. Blackford, Jr.

COLORADO

Collbran, Mesa County
January 7, 1959

Sheep flocks are in good condition here. Our breeding flock is about 10 percent larger this year than last. No lambs are being fed this winter. They

have been selling fine-wooled yearling ewes at \$30 recently.

It was very dry in this region up to about 10 days ago when we had about six inches of snow. Winter range forage is in good condition. We are feeding the same amount of 40 percent oil cake as a supplement this year as last. Loose hay sells at \$15 per ton, and baled at \$20.

The herder situation is fair, about the same as last year. There are very few coyotes on the winter range.

Costs of operation in 1958 were a little higher than in 1957.

—Willard G. Hoke

Hotchkiss, Delta County

January 8, 1959

There are few coyotes here, but bobcats seem to be the big problem.

The herder situation is fair. Sheep flocks are in good—above average—condition at this time. The size of our breeding flock is about the same as last year. We are feeding some ewe lambs this winter. A few yearling ewes have been sold at \$31 for fine-wools and from \$32 to \$34 for whitefaced crossbreds.

Some foot rot and sore mouth have given us trouble.

We have been having light snow flurries with above normal temperature the last few weeks. Good forage conditions prevail on the winter range. We began feeding corn as a winter supplement January 1. It has been necessary to feed about the same amount as a year ago. Fifteen dollars is the cost per ton for loose hay, and from \$17 to \$18 per ton for baled. We feed 22 percent Ranchway pellets and corn as concentrates during the winter.

Costs of operation increased about 25 percent in 1958 over 1957. Taxes are almost confiscatory. Equipment and camp supplies go up, up.

—Clair Hotchkiss

Montrose, Montrose County

January 7, 1959

It has been very dry here the last few weeks. Winter range forage conditions have been good considering the summer drought. However, there is no stock water. We have done some supplemental feeding—more due to the dry weather conditions. Baled hay sells at \$15 per ton. We feed barley, cottonseed and molasses pellets during the winter.

Sheep flocks are in good condition in our section. Our breeding flock is larger than last year. No lambs are being fed this winter.

Coyotes are more numerous.

Costs of operation were slightly higher during 1958 than 1957.

—William J. Hoffman

Montrose, Montrose County

January 16, 1959

Good herders are scarce in this region.

We are not feeding any lambs this winter. There have been no sales of yearling ewes, since November; then, whitefaced crossbreds sold from \$30 to \$33.

Unseasonably dry and warm weather has prevailed during the last few weeks. Winter range forage is adequate, but dry, since there has been very little moisture since May. We have started feeding supplements, and are feeding more, due to the dry weather and less winter forage. We use shelled corn supplemented by alfalfa hay on the sagebrush range as lambing time approaches. Baled alfalfa hay sells at \$15 in the stack.

Sheep are generally in very good condition in this area as of this date. Our breeding flock is larger this year than last.

Coyotes are somewhat more numerous than a year ago.

Machinery and labor costs are up, while feed costs are down. Property taxes are being raised.

—John S. Hofmann

Steamboat Springs, Routt County

January 7, 1959

We have foot rot problems caused by the use of irrigated pastures.

Range forage is good, but some operators are hauling water due to the lack of snow. The weather has been unusually mild for this area. We have done some supplemental feeding—less than a year ago, because of the mild weather. Baled alfalfa hay costs \$20 per ton. Eleven percent range pellets are used as a concentrate.

Our breeding flock is larger than last year. Sheep flocks are in very good condition. We are completely fenced, so have no herder problem.

There are no coyotes here, but the red fox is getting to be a hazard during lambing.

Our 1958 costs of operation show a sharp increase over 1957.

—C. E. Hogue

IDAHO

American Falls, Power County

January 6, 1959

I have heard of some recent sales of whitefaced crossbred yearlings at \$28.

It seems that there is always something in our operation that costs a little more than it did last time.

We have no range, but we are still getting some pasture in the fields. We keep our sheep on our ranch. It has been very mild this winter, except for two or three days when the temperature went down to 13° below zero.

We lamb during the winter, so we start supplemental feeding in December, regardless of the weather. We are feeding about the same amount of supplements as last year. We feed rolled barley or mixed grain and dried beet pulp. Fifteen dollars per ton is the price of baled alfalfa hay.

I believe most of the sheep in this section are doing well. Our breeding band is larger this year.

Coyotes do not bother us here.

—Reed Hulet

Soda Springs, Caribou County

January 15, 1959

Operating costs increase some each year.

This is one of the mildest winters I ever remember. Fall and early winter range was in poor condition due to the dry summer. No supplemental feeding has been done as yet. We feed 20 percent protein Purina pellets during the winter. Baled hay sells from \$12 to \$14 per ton.

Sheep are in good condition. Breeding flock numbers are about the same as last year. No lambs are being fed this winter. Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold from \$28 to \$30.

There are still a few coyotes in sections.

Reliable, experienced herder help is scarce.

—R. C. Stocking

MONTANA

Dillon, Beaverhead County

January 15, 1959

It is hard to get a good herder here.

We have had a short cold spell. With that exception we have had an extremely mild winter. Feed on the winter range is a little coarse, but other than that, it is better than it has been for several years. We have done some supplemental feeding, although less than last year. Some old crop loose hay can be bought as low as \$10 per ton. This year's baled alfalfa hay crop costs about \$16 per ton. I have pellets I use made to my own formula according to other feed the sheep are getting.

Sheep flocks are in good condition in this region at this time. My breeding flock is about the same in number as last year. Fine-wooled yearling ewes

have sold in the past from \$29 to \$30 here, and whitefaced crossbreds went in about the same price range.

There is not much change in the coyote situation.

Operating costs were slightly higher for 1958 than for 1957.

—Gayle Chaffin

Scobey, Daniels County

January 9, 1959

The weather has been fair the last few weeks with not too much snow. There is no winter forage this year. There is nothing to graze, due to the dry summer we had last year. We have started supplemental feeding and have had to do more than last year. Baled alfalfa hay sells at \$35 per ton here. Alfalfa, barley and oat bundles are fed during the winter.

Sheep are in fair condition here although we have some trouble with parasites and ticks. Our breeding flock is the same size as last year.

The coyote population has been the same for the past four or five years.

We have had more expense during 1958 than 1957, as most of the feed had to be brought in due to the drought the last couple of years.

—Nick Chornuk

NEW MEXICO

Aztec, San Juan County

January 8, 1959

The herder situation is better than a few years ago.

Sheep flocks are in good shape due to a warm winter. It was very dry here until the 29th of December, when we had four inches of snow. Range forage has been very dry since last April and May, at which time there was some new growth. We have started feeding supplements and have found it necessary to feed more than last year. Baled hay sells for \$20 per ton. Cottonseed cake is fed as a winter concentrate.

Breeding flocks are larger this year than last year.

Coyotes are more numerous.

Expenses of operation were about the same in 1958 as 1957, with the exception of the grocery bill.

—Edwin H. Kaime

Roswell, Chaves County

January 10, 1959

We have no increase in costs in our operation.

It has been very cold here with a small amount of snow. Winter range forage is in good condition. We have

done no supplemental feeding of sheep, but our cattle need a little. We are feeding a small amount of cake to our cattle. Baled hay costs from \$17.50 to \$22 per ton.

Sheep flocks are in good condition in this region as a whole. There has been a small increase in our breeding band over last year. No lambs are being fed this winter—feeders take them. No sales of yearling ewes have taken place recently.

We have no coyotes here!!!!

The herder situation is not a problem, as our sheep are all under fence.

—Herbert P. Joyce

OREGON

Ione, Morrow County

January 8, 1959

It was cold the first week in January, and mild the second week. Winter forage conditions are fair. We have commenced supplemental feeding already, as a result of the very dry fall we had and late moisture. Sixteen percent protein cubes—whole oats—are fed as a winter concentrate. From \$20 to \$25 is the price per ton for baled hay.

Sheep flocks are in fair condition. We have the same size breeding flock

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this year as last. Some fine-wooled yearling ewes have been sold recently at \$30.

There are more coyotes here, as the bounty has been taken off in the county. The herder situation is poor.

Operating costs during 1958 were considerably more than in 1957.

—Robert Hoskins

Kimberly, Grant County
January 6, 1959

It was mild here up until one week ago, when it went down to zero. Sheep flocks are in fair condition—not nearly as good as last year.

We have commenced with supplemental feeding, and are feeding quite a bit more this year than last year as a

result of poor winter range forage. We use 18 percent Juniper Brand cubes. The prices of hay in this section are: \$16 per ton for loose alfalfa and \$20 per ton for baled. Our breeding flock is the same size as last year. No lambs are being fed this winter.

Six months ago there were some sales of fine-wooled yearlings at \$30 and of whitefaced crossbreds at \$29.

The coyote situation is getting worse all the time.

Costs during 1958 were about the same except taxes, which increased noticeably.

—R. Humphreys

SOUTH DAKOTA

Belle Fourche, Butte County
January 9, 1959

Coyotes are less numerous.

Winter range forage is in fair condition. We have been having cold weather the last few weeks and supplemental feeding has been started. It is going to be necessary to do more feeding than a year ago. We are using soy pellets as a concentrate. The price per ton for baled alfalfa hay is from \$15 to \$16.

Sheep are in good condition in this area now. Our breeding band is larger this year than last. From \$26 to \$27 per head is the price per head quoted for whitefaced crossbred ewes. I haven't heard of any sales recently.

Costs of operation during 1958 were about the same as those of 1957.

—George Kiplinger

Mud Butte, Meade County
January 9, 1959

Operating costs were higher in 1958 than 1957.

During the last few weeks it has been cold in this area, but range forage is in good condition.

Supplemental feeding has been started, although it has not been necessary to feed more than last year.

Corn and soybean cubes are what we use as concentrates.

Sheep are in good condition. Our breeding flock is smaller. We are feeding some lambs this winter.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes were selling at \$28, and whitefaced crossbreds at \$25 sometime ago.

Coyotes are more numerous this year.

—Gerald Kirk

Newell, Butte County
January 8, 1959

There are practically no coyotes here.

Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$12 per ton and baled at \$16 per ton here. We have just started supplemental feeding of ears of corn and hay.

Sheep flocks are in good condition here. Our breeding band is the same size as a year ago. We are not feeding any lambs this winter. Whitefaced crossbreds and fine-wooled yearlings have sold at \$27.

It has been cold, as low as 22 below the last few weeks; however, we are having good weather now. Winter range forage is in fair condition.

Herders are plentiful here.

Operating costs during 1958 were about the same as in 1957.

—Ralph Killinen

Pedro, Pennington County
January 12, 1959

We had some sub-zero weather, but it is nice now. The grass on the winter range is of poor quality, but there is lots of it. We have done some supplemental feeding, just about the same as last year. Ten dollars is the price per ton for loose alfalfa hay, and \$15 per ton for baled. Our flocks get a mixed feed of soybean, cottonseed and linseed in cubes during the winter.

Costs of operation were about the same during 1958 as 1957.

We have had no sheep disease problems for the last three years, but it is almost impossible to get a good herder here.

All of the sheep I have seen in this section are in good shape. Our breeding flock is the same size as last year, and we are feeding some lambs this winter. Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold at \$27 here lately, and whitefaced crossbreds at \$25.

We seem to have more coyotes this year.

—Carroll Knutson

Quinn, Pennington County
January 12, 1959

Sheep are in good condition at this time. In our country, everyone fences their pastures. Breeding flock numbers



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are smaller this year than last. There have been some recent sales of white-faced crossbred yearling ewes in small lots at \$30 a head.

Winter range forage is in fair condition considering the lack of moisture. During the last few weeks, we have had no moisture. The weather is below average one week and above average, the next. We are doing about the same amount of supplemental feeding on alfalfa hay as last year. Baled alfalfa hay sells at \$12 per ton.

Costs of operation were higher during 1958 compared with 1957.

Coyotes are less numerous here.

—George Kjerstad

TEXAS

Lometa, Lampasas County
December 21, 1959

We had one week of 18° temperature; the rest of the time it has been mild. The condition of winter range forage is good, although the severe cold burned the small grain down and stopped weed growth. A small amount of supplemental feeding has been done to cows and baby calves. Around \$40 per ton is the going price of baled alfalfa hay. As winter concentrates, we feed 41 percent cake to cattle and ground milo, cottonseed meal and oats mixed for ewes and lambs. Barley is now costing \$81 a ton, milo around \$1.70 per hundredweight and 41 percent cake, \$60 per ton.

Sheep are in a strong, thrifty condition. In this central part of the State, I haven't noticed a great carryover in ewe lambs, but in the western part of the State, a big percentage of ewe lambs were kept. There was a big demand this fall for breeding ewes from yearlings to broken mouths. We put our bucks in from June 1 to 10 for November and December lambs. No lambs are being fed this winter.

There have been no recent sales in yearling ewes. In past sales the price for fine-wooled yearlings has been from \$18 to \$20, and for white-faced crossbreds, \$21 to \$27.

Coyotes are less numerous, and are no problem in this area. Trappers and help from the State Predatory Animal Department have helped keep them under control.

In regard to the Federal lamb grading system, it seems to me and to others whom I've heard express an opinion, that it would be well to return to the old "break joint" system.

—Charles R. Butler

Eden, Concho County

January 15, 1959

There are no herders and no coyotes in this part of the country.

The weather the last few weeks has played havoc with our prospects for winter grazing. Winter range forage was excellent, but is only in fair condition now due to the cold weather and lack of moisture. We are starting to feed supplements now. No alfalfa hay is grown in this territory. We feed 41 percent cottonseed cake or meal with 20 percent grain cubes or corn.

Sheep in this section are in good condition. Breeding flock numbers are larger than last year, and some lambs are being fed this winter.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes are quoted at from \$25 to \$30, although there haven't been any sales lately.

Operating costs are continually increasing.

—Jack R. Canning

UTAH

Morgan, Morgan County

January 6, 1959

Herders are very scarce in this section. Sheep in Utah and Idaho grazing districts are in very good condition. Our breeding flock is the same as last year. Past sales of yearling ewes have been mostly from \$28 to \$31. Twenty-seven dollars was paid for some fine-wooled yearlings, and \$31 for white-faced crossbreds.

The weather has been mild the last few weeks without much moisture. Fair feed conditions prevail on the winter range. No supplemental feeding has been done as yet. Loose hay sells here at \$15 a ton, and baled at \$22 per ton. Eighteen percent grain and alfalfa pellets are the concentrates we use.

We have fewer coyotes here.

Our expenses were 10 percent higher in 1958 than '57.

—Charles R. Kippen

Bicknell, Wayne County

January 15, 1959

Costs of operation were about the same during 1958 as 1957, maybe a little higher.

Dry and cold weather has been prevailing the last few weeks. Winter range forage is in good condition, but we have an unusual amount of loco weed in this section. We have done some supplemental feeding—more than last year. Baled hay sells at \$15 per ton. We use 22 percent protein grain pellets.

Sheep are in good condition here.

Breeding band numbers are about the same as last year.

The herder situation is poor. Coyotes are increasing.

—June King, Sr.

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P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah
Mr. Alma Esplin, Secretary

Spanish Fork, Utah County
January 19, 1959

The weather has been generally clear the last few weeks with some snowfalls and a little frost. Range forage is in fair condition. No supplemental feeding has been done as yet. We feed pellets during the winter.

Sheep are in good condition in this section. Our breeding flock is the same size as last year. We have some abortion problems.

Costs of operation were higher during 1958 than 1957.

Coyotes are less numerous than formerly.

—John H. Koyle

WASHINGTON

Palouse, Washington County
January 19, 1959

The herder situation is always a problem, and coyotes are more numerous here.

We have been having a mild, moist winter—so far, not much snow or storms. Range forage is in good condition with a heavy old growth. The fall rains started green feed. We have been feeding grain pellets for three weeks. Baled alfalfa hay sells from \$17 to \$22 per ton. During the winter, we feed pellets consisting of barley, oats, pea meal, beet pulp and molasses.

Sheep are in good condition here. Breeding numbers are about the same as last year.

Costs of operation during 1958 were up about 10 percent or more over 1957.

—D. F. Lange

Hay, Whitman County
January 8, 1959

Coyotes are more numerous in this section.

The weather was above freezing until the first of January. I have a small flock which winters on stubble until lambing. We did some supplemental feeding for one week. Baled hay ranges in price from \$15 to \$20. We feed oats as a concentrate during the winter.

We have no sheep disease problems. As far as I know, sheep are in good condition in this section. We have a larger breeding flock this year than last. There have been very few sales of yearling ewes.

With my flock operating costs were about the same during 1958 as in 1957.

—John G. Kjosnes

WYOMING

Buffalo, Johnson County
January 11, 1959

The herder situation is good.

The weather has been very favorable in this section. Sheep are in fair condition. We are having some sore mouth among our sheep.

Due to the poor condition of forage on the winter range, we have found it necessary to do more supplemental feeding than last year. Loose hay sells at \$10 per ton, and baled at \$15 per ton. Corn and cottonseed cake are also fed.

Our breeding flock is larger than last year. We are feeding some ewe lambs this winter. No sales have taken place recently for yearling ewes.

Costs of operation were slightly higher in 1958 than '57.

Coyotes are less numerous.

—Marton Brothers

Laramie, Albany County
January 8, 1959

We feed corn during the winter and then protein before lambing. We have commenced feeding supplements, and are feeding more this year than last year due to colder weather. Baled alfalfa hay has been selling at \$20 per ton.

It has been very cold here, but is

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warm now. Feed conditions are good on the winter range, with moisture conditions improving the forage.

Sheep are in good condition in this section. We have a larger breeding flock this year than last. Whitefaced cross-breds and fine-wooled yearling ewes have been selling at \$30.

Good herders are scarce in this locality.

I would say our costs of operation are slightly higher than last year.

Coyotes are more numerous here.

—J. P. Markley

Rock Springs, Sweetwater County
January 8, 1959

Operating costs during 1958 were a little lower than 1957, because there was much better feed.

We are unable to keep coyotes under control.

Favorable weather conditions have prevailed the last few weeks. Winter range forage is in average condition. We have been doing very little feeding except to tail-end lambs. No loose hay is available here. Baled hay ranges in price from \$24 to \$25 per ton, delivered to winter headquarters. As winter concentrates, we feed any good commercial barley or corn based pellets, depending on price.

We have the problem of sore mouth, although sheep are in very good condition as a whole in this section. Our breeding flock is the same size as last year. We are feeding a few lambs as a separate business this winter. Some fine-wooled yearlings sold from \$22 to \$28 early last October.

The herder situation is not good.

—Magagna Brothers

Thermopolis, Hot Springs County
January 15, 1959

Twenty-eight dollars per head was the price paid for some fine-wooled yearlings in recent sales. No lambs are being fed this winter.

Sheep flocks are in good condition, and about the same size as last year.

Coyotes are on the increase.

The weather was very good until the first of the year when temperatures fell to 30° below, but it is nice again. Around this area the feed is good in some places. We have commenced feeding supplements. We got more snow and less feed, therefore making it necessary to do more supplemental feeding than last year. Loose alfalfa hay sells at \$10 per ton, and baled at \$15. During the winter we feed corn as a concentrate.

The herder situation is fair.

Operating costs for 1958 were about the same as in 1957.

—George and Jennie MacKenzie

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